ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,284—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	29th June
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th "
* PENINSULAR...	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA ...	7558	E. H. Gordon.....	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR.	5287	T. Leigh............	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt........	17th "
M.L CALEDONIA...	7558	E.H. Gordon.......	24th "
* PERSIA..........	8000	W. A. Wheler......	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM...........	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich...	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	30th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS...	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 29th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2881	Pohlens	8th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 28th May, 1901.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple ...	60	24	16
With Cure	60	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	60	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	"	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	"	"	40	0
PALE COGNAC	"	"	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA.
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article, Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights...	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description; Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER;
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.

		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12
EXTRA	"	3	12
IMPERIAL	"	2	12
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2	12

SMALL SIZES,

		Rs.	A.
ROYAL.........	per 100	3	12
EXTRA.........	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	8
FINE	"	2	4
PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,523,225
RESERVE FUND	£2,523,225

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £1,000,000.
FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Oaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DONGRI COOLY STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 28th June, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Ramkooverbai, widow and administratrix of the deceased Shah Jadowjee Khoridas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Shah Damji Hemraj and Shah Pittamber Hemraj, the following property by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of February, 1894, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Shah Jadowjee Khoridas (since deceased) of the other part :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, fronting on the east side of Dongri Cooly Street, and situate within the Fort walls and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1236, new No. 6979, old survey No. 112, and new Survey No. 2691, and in the books of the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 1064 B and Street No. 475-77, and bounded on the east by the property of Govind Crusnnajee and a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Dongri Cooly Street, on the north by the property of Jivrajbhoy Ludha, and on the south by the property of Dewjee Oodnawjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Ruttonsey Koorpall and other tenants of the said Damji Hemraj and Pittamber Hemraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHABOO STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th June, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Ramkooverbai, widow and administratrix of the deceased Shah Jadowjee Khoridas, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Shah Hemraj Damji and Shah Pittamber Hemraj, the following property, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of April, 1894, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Shah Jadowjee Khoridas (since deceased) of the other part :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the western side of Baba Dhaboo Street, now called Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2683, new No. 9690, old Survey No. 1042, and new Survey No. 1427, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 28, and new Street Nos. 182 to 186, and Ward C No. 6921, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Dhaboo Street aforesaid, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by a passage partly belonging to the aforesaid premises and partly to the house of Alibhai Ismailji, and on the south by a passage partly belonging to the aforesaid premises and partly to the woodshed of Alibhai Moola Hasson Ali, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Damji Hemraj and Pittamber Hemraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of hadsome suits of drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer (Soundy & Co.) Bantam bicycle with new Dunlop's tyres, Zanzibar parrot, speaks English and Hindustani, photographic materials with camera and lenses, utensils, glass-plated and porcelainware, table ornaments, vases, pictures, table linen, door curtains, China matting, oil carpets, Ditmar lamps, Rippingille's A B C cooking stoves, parrots, poultry, dogs, poultry house, choice garden plants, &c., the property of Captain RINGHEIM (proceeding Home).

By order of Captain Ringheim, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th June, 1901, at 2 p. m. at No. 320, Bhoiwada Cross Road, near the Government House and G.I.P. Railway Parel Station, the whole of the abovementioned household furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Thursday, June 27th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Practice on a good Piano makes an examination in pianoforte playing easy to pass. Pianos with hard thumping keyboards make indifferent performers. The use of an Erard, Bluthner, or Schiedmayer and Soehne's piano insures success.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Ans. Pkt. Re. 1-4 Per doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.—NEW WANGHUI CANES. Burnt Ash, Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each, Silver Mounted Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, from Rs. 2-8 each. All New. Inspection invited.

PHOPHOFER INVIGORATES both mind and body and is a natural remedy for constipation and dyspepsia. It never disagrees with any body; can be had at ROY and Co. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and at R. ROSS and Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW—Mr. J. CAMPBELL'S fine collection of nearly a century old. China Curiosities, books, pictures, furniture, etc, at Custom House Road, Fort, to be SOLD on 26th instant.

REMEMBER OUR ANNUAL SALE.—COMMENCES on MONDAY next, 1st July. Great bargains in Crockery, Glass ware and useful articles, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

INFANT AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—(European), Bowen House, Apollo Bunder. Kindergarten Methods, French a la Gouin, Musical Drill, &c.

TO BE LET.—A THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 20, in Church Gate Street, at Rs. 50 per month, above Mehta Brothers. Apply to H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate Manager, Mr. JAFFERBHOY CASSAM, Jail Road.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc, Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended, Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 28 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

HORSE FOOD, Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Fresh Bran Sold ready. A. THAVER & Co., Two Tanks Flour Mills, Grant Road, Bombay.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 51 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P. P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FURNITURE made to order, on hire or hire-purchase system. Terms Moderate.—E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c. &c. too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg. High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents :- In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

RE AUCTION SALE OF RACE-HORSES.

WITH reference to the advertisement of SALE of the RACE HORSES "YANKEEBOY" and "FOREST" advertised in the local papers to take place on the 29th instant NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Race-horses do not belong to the Bombay Stable Company and the public and intending purchasers are hereby WARNED AGAINST PURCHASING the said Race Horses from the said Bombay Stable Company as this Company is NOT the OWNER of the said Race Horses and has NO POWER TO SELL the same.—Dated this 21st June, 1901.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors to the Owners of the said
RACE HORSES "YANKEEBOY" and "FOREST."

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WITH reference to the advertisement inviting applications for the POST of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners, it is notified that the date, up to which such applications will be received, has been extended to the 31st July.

The salary, as previously stated, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000 per mensem by five equal annual increments and is inclusive of all allowances.

An engagement will be made for 3 years, and on the expiration of that period, if the applicant be confirmed in the service of the Commissioners, the period of the engagement will, in such case, be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners. Under these rules, as they at present stand, he would be eligible after ten years service, if invalided, for a pension of £175 a year, rising by £17 10s. for each year, up to a maximum of £437 after completion of 25 years service.

Preference will be given to applicants with experience on Dock and River works.

Applications should be addressed to—THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent, at his office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. gunfire, on MONDAY, the 1st July 1901, for landing and delivering consignments of Stores and materials from ships in the Bombay Harbour and Docks, and loading direct into wagons or stacking same including re-weighment if necessary, consigned to the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway Company (including its various undertakings and Foreign Lines) for a period of four years commencing from 1st January 1902.

Forms of tenders and condition of contracts, on which tenders will be received, may be obtained, on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 each. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for landing material" and a deposit of Rs. 1000 (One thousand) must accompany each tender, without which the tender will not be considered.

Government paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of "Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 5th June, 1901.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the 27th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of July, 1901, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1900.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1901, and to fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 18th June to 4th July 1901, both days inclusive.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS
OF ARTHUR KRUPP, BERNDORF IN AUSTRIA

by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET AND WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Cosumers in India.

It is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying uniform outturn and high reliability.

The proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf Special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA THE "PALMTREE"

as per annexed ske'ch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which indentors may desire.

Orders can only be accepted through European Houses or the Agents of Indian Firms in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf in Austria, May 1901.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD TABLE COVERS.

An absolute necessity during the Monsoons.
Every Table should be fitted with one.

John Roberts & Co. Ld.
HORNBY ROAD.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road, Holborn, London.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.............. „ 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.......... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	„
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,

Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,
Calcutta,
Madras
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Deli (Sumatra),
Thaiping.

Singapore,
Bangkok,
Kwala Lumpor,
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Hongkong,
Foochow

Manila,
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
RS. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd June 1901 :—

Cotton	5,132	bales.
Wheat	33,174	cwts.
Linseed	5,599	"
Rapeseed	3,969	"
Gingellyseed	2,065	"
Poppyseed	2,663	"
Groundnuts	126	"
Castorseed	1,729	"
Rice	605	"
Myrabollams	785	"

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JUNE 24.

EXCHANGE.

The market is steady at the decline advised in our last issue, with very little enquiry at quoted rates. A small business was reported in the morning at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank T. T. for cash, and in the afternoon 1s. 3 15-16d. was done to a small extent for Bank Demand for the mail. There is a good enquiry at these rates for July delivery, but Banks are not selling. We hear of no bills being placed to-day.

We quote.

Bank T T June, July		1s. 3 7-8d.
Bank Demand do.		1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank T T Aug. Sept.		1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand do.		1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank T T Oct. to March		1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand do.		1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months sight credits June, July		1s. 4 3-32d.
Do.	Francs do.	169 1-4
30 days sight Hongkong		145 1-2
Do.	Shunghai	198 1-2
Do.	Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened to-day at Saturday's closing rates, viz., 94 15-16 per cent. and has remained unchanged with sellers at the rate for cash and 1st July settlement, and buyers for 31st July settlement.

SHARES.

Shares are quiet owing to absence of rain in the up-country districts. Petits have declined to Rs. 1,700 and other mill shares also are quiet.

BULLION.

We quote.

		Rs.
English Bar Silver ex-duty		70-12 Ready
Do.	do	70-6 1st settlement
Do.	do	70-6 2nd "
English Bar Gold		24-2 Ready

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 14 lakhs down. The position in this market is entirely unchanged.

FREIGHT.

The Freight market is quiet but steady. The steamer "Daghestan" is put on the berth for Antwerp and has booked seeds at 17s. 6d. and measurement at 18s. 6d. The steamer Vulcan booked for Hamburg seeds at 17s. 6d. and measurement at 19s. Bookings are reported in seeds for Hull, July loading, at 15s. but other cargo has been refused at this price. The Wilson Line steamer "Lorenzo" has practically got the balance of her cargo at Kurrachee at 16s. 6d. for Hull, while the steamer 'Twindale' has been filled up at Kurrachee with about 800 tons for Antwerp at 16s.

SEEDS.

This market is quiet with few purchased reported. In Linseed a small business has been done at Rs. 9 5. Rapeseed is unchanged at Rs. 6-4 to 6-5 for Brown Cownpore. Poppyseed. We quote buyers at Rs. 8-4 and sellers at Rs. 8-5 with little actual business. Castorseed with very little enquiry is quoted Rs. 33 1-4 to Rs. 33 1-2.

COTTON.

The steadier advices from New York and Liverpool have made dealers here firm and prices have slightly advanced. But the buyers are not following the rise, and it has checked business. The sales reported are about 1,200 Bales entirely to local mills. Exporters to Europe and Japan are quite out of the market. New Crop is a shade easier and we quote.

Bengals F. G. 25 Jan. 1902 Rs. 168.
Broach M. G. good 25 March 1902 Rs. 208.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 22nd June, 1901 as compared with the statement of the 15th June:—

LIABILITIES	June 15. Rs.	June 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4[illegible],36,4[illegible]7	45,01,806
Public Deposits at Branches	43,94,215	39,14,83[illegible]
Other Deposits	4,98,[illegible]8,623	4,75,40 663
Post Bills	99,776	8,556
Credits undrawn	14,92,083	12,33,305
Rs.	7,77,49,146	7,42,59,165
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	87,82,767	93,47,949
Other authorised Securities	7,30,494	9,70,[illegible]81
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	70,98,251	61,15,919
Loans do. do. do.	1,89,22 182	1,84,72,635
Bills discounted and purchased	2,14,40 727	1,87,49,437
Dead Stock	3,74,679	3,74,633
Stamps and Stationery	27,790	22 785
Balance with other Banks	5,48,913	7,90,082
Cash	2,08,28,313	1,91,15,031
Rs.	7,77,49,146	7,42,59,165

THE CORPORATION AND THE CHAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,I had fondly hoped that some arguments would be advanced to controvert the position I had taken up in my last letter. The only thing I found by way of reply are your leaderette and a bare assertion from Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad that he thinks that the president is right and that the precedents in the Corporation and in the House of Parliament support the course he had adopted. Bare assertions do not create precedents and they do not convince anybody who takes an independent view of the matter. In support of my contention, I cite the following passage from Sir Erskine May's Parliamentary procedure, Eighth Edition, p. 353. "In so large and active an assembly as the House of Commons, it is absolutely necessary that the speaker should be invested with authority to repress disorder, and to give effect promptly and decisively to the rules and order of the House. "The ultimate authority upon all purity is the House itself." I suppose all of us have heard of the motion that "the speaker do leave the chair." The following passage from the 'Compilation of important points of order and rulings" by Mr. L. W. Michael, while acting Municipal Secretary is important. "Mr. D.E. Wacha said that, before proposing an amendment, he wished to ask for the President's ruling as to whether after it had been brought to the notice of the Corporation that expenditure, such as that proposed in the Standing Committee's resolution No. 2841 was not warranted under the terms of the Municipal Act, it was competent for the Corporation to pass such a resolution as that now before them . . . . The president (Mr. Roughton) said that, 'if he was wrong in his ruling nothing could be easier than for some Councillor to give notice of motion with a view to the decision he was about to give being called in question; that being so he (the President) stated that in his opinion the motion could not be considered and carried because it was illegal.' The course which Mr. Baptista adopted was clearly sketched out by Mr. Roughton in the above passage. I may be further allowed to quote the following passage from handbook of public meetings, etc. by G. F. Chambers, p 21 and 22 para. 57 : "The chairman is the sole judge in question of order and from his decision there is virtually no appeal "at the moment." But a firm and dignified explanation of the grounds of his decision will generally disarm all antagonism, unless the chairman is a notoriously weak and incompetent man, in which case he ought never to have been appointed to preside. In certain cases a speaker may be out of order, and the chairman may have so ruled and no one may wish to dispute the fact; nevertheless the meeting may wish to hear the speaker." The author adds a footnote to this passage which throws considerable light upon the matter in question. It runs. "A meeting might, perhaps, be justified in passing a motion that it declined to accept a decision of its chairman on a point of order, If such a motion were duly moved and seconded, the chairman should put it." So much as regards the President's ruling last Monday. As to your leaderette; why should there be no end of bickerings? The verdict of the Corporation on the President's ruling would be the judgment of the final Court of Appeal. On the other hand as matters now stand, Mr. Baptista could give a fresh notice of motion against the last ruling and this could be repeated till the crack of doom. Your leaderette admits that "On an important point it is open to dissatisfied members to have a resolution at the subsequent meeting which shall admit of discussion." Once the principle is accepted, no line of demarcation is possible. Who is to be the arbiter? Will the President constitute himself a judge in his own case? But even the argument of importance fails on the present occasion, because the ultimate object of Mr. Baptista was to save the Corporation from humiliating litigation as regards the Rs. 21,000. Finally I may be permitted to challenge the production of precedents and rules which have been asserted to exist in support of the course which Mr. Wacha adopted.—Yours, etc.,

CHOONILAL H. SETALVAD.

Medows Street, Bombay, 21st June.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25 m. Sun sets, 6h. 40 m. High water, 6 21m., 5-39 a. Low water, 11-35m.

DR. J. A. daGAMA has returned to Bombay, and resumed his work at the Bombay Eye ; and Ear Infirmary, Khalbadivi Road.

ARRIVAL.—H. H. Radhabai Sahib, mother of the Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by seventy-five followers, carrying several arms, arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening from Poona and is residing in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.—A meeting of the boarders,—past and present—of the Gokuldas Tejpal Boarding School, was held on Saturday evening under the presidency of Mr. Dharamsi Jethabhai Thacker, B. A., L.L. B., at his Girgaum house, when it was resolved that the president be authorized to forward a letter of condolence to the family of Sheth Laxmidas Khimji.

A DISHONEST POSTAL PEON.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Chandoo Soobra Vishore, a postal delivery peon attached to the Kalbadevie Post Office was charged with embezzling money orders aggregating Rs. 263 during the past two years. Several complaints having been made to the post office by addressees of money orders, inquiries were set afoot and the embezzlements were traced to the accused. Pleading guilty, accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 45 p.m. (Weather permitting.)

March	The Yeomanry Patrol	Squire.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Fantasia	French Melodies	Kappey.
Valse	Sorma	Grossmann.
Mazurka	Foglie D'Antonno	Passaco.
Galop	Wieder Wind	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LIQUOR FARMS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very much obliged to you for publishing my letter on the above subject in your valuable paper of the 8th instant, in which I have shown that when the Abkari Act was passed Government introduced Liquor Farming (contract) system by which system the liquor contract was to be given by public tenders to the highest tenderers system excluded departmental favourites. Then they introduced what they called the selected system, that is to say the Department first fixed a minimum guarantee sum and for that sum contracts were given to certain selected persons among the tenderers. This system gave rise to a general clamour that only men of influence could get contracts and such opinion had been given by the Indian Government. With a view not to give occasion for such clamour or any complaint, contracts are given privately, without inviting tenders, for a sum fixed by the Department up to this date. But soon after the publication of my above letter the Abkari Commissioner gave a notification dated the 12th instant in the Government Gazette inviting tenders on the selected system for the several liquor farms of the sub-districts of Thana, Colaba, Ahmedabad, etc., the contract period for which farms expires on the 31st July next.

If tenders were invited on the condition of giving the contracts to the highest tenderer, I don't know how many more lacs of rupees would pass into the Government Treasury.

Most of the present holders of the several farms have been in possession of their farms for several years and I would show you, that almost the same persons would get back their respective farms after the 27th instant, which is the last day for receiving tenders. If what I state really comes to pass your will know that the notification is nothing but a farce.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. DANTRA.

June 24.

CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C C. VS. MICROBE C. C.

THE Municipal Club opened the season with a match against the Microbe Cricket Club played on the Parade ground on Saturday.

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Dorabji Dinshaw, b Aaron J	10
J F Balsara, c and b Aaron J	9
Jaiker, b Dr Patrick	3
Braganza, b Aaron	0
Malnikar, b Aaron	2
P J Cnınoy l-b-w b Lieut Baird	12
S M Kaka, b Vithal	6
Wadia, not out	15
Guzdar, c and b Dr Patrick	31
Dadackar, c and b Aaron J	3
Balsara, did not bat	0
Extras	7
Total	98

MICROBE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Dr Cama, b Kaka	2	b Jayaker	1
Lt Baird, b Kaka	3	c and b Wadia	18
W Aaron b Balsara	0	not out	4
Ardesir, b Balsara	2	l b w b Jayaker	2
Dr Patrick, b Balsara	2	c and b Jayaker	1
Setna, b Kaka	7	run out	4
J Aaron, c and b Kaka	8	c and b Wadia	0
Dr Gimi, b Kaka	0	c and b Wadia	12
V J Aaron b Kaka	0	b Jayaker	15
Motabhoy, c and b Kaka	4	c and b Jayaker	0
Vithal, not out	0	did not bat	0
Extras	3	Extras	2
Total	31	Total	59

IMPERIAL vs. PORT TRUST.

THE Imperial Cricket Club played their first match of the season on Saturday on the Esplanade with the Port Trust Cricket Club, and it ended in a win for the former by 30 runs. The Imperialists going in first scored 78, the chief contributors being Bathwala 17, Engineer 13 and Nawroji 11. The Port Trust side could not make a stand against the bowling of Mehta and Kamdin, and were all out for 48 runs, R. P. Phillips, (Captain) being the only man to make a stand. He scored 22 runs as the result of very good play.

LEADERS DISCLAIMED.

THE following extraordinary paragraph appears in the "Mahratha" of Sunday's date :—The Hindu Community of Dhulia has undoubtedly set a good example by the declaration of a formal disclaimer of a representative character so long arrogated to themselves by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, but lately greatly abused by them. A public meeting of the people of Dhulia held on the 16th of June and largely attended by many of the prominent members of the Dhulia Hindu community formally resolved that—"The public conduct of Sir Bhalchandra and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar had latterly become most reprehensible and that therefore it denounced their leadership and declared that they should never do anything hereafter in the name of the Hindu community." Perhaps the wording of the resolution is not all that may be desired, but the sense and the spirit is clear and we do not doubt that every self-respecting member of the Hindu community will entirely approve of the action taken by the Dhulia public.

THE trade returns of the Punjab for the last quarter of the year 1900 indicate a gradual revival. In imports the chief fluctuations were increases under the heads of oil-seeds and Indian cotton piece-goods, and decreases under the heads of grain and pulse, jowar and bajra, rice, wheat, and other grains. The heavy falling-off in the import of food grains is an indication of the greatly improved agricultural conditions. The figures of the export trade show increases under jowar and bajra, wheat and linseed, the wheat export trade to Karachi having revived almost completely.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION PETITION

THE ELECTION SET SIDE.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday morning Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge, delivered Judgment in the matter of the petition filed by Mr. Karamali Peerbhoy, one of the unreturned candidates at the recent ratepayers' election for Mandavi ward, against the election of Mr. Abdul Karim Noormahomed, praying to set aside the election. Mr. Craigie and Mr. Pirozshah Nusserwanji, solicitors, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Smetham of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, represented Mr. Abdul Karim, the respondent. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co. represented the Municipal Commissioner.

His Honour said: The Mandavi Ward election has been again brought to trial by Mr. Karamali Peerbhoy. The election was held on the 25th April last and Mr. Abdul Karim, the respondent, was declared duly elected by a majority of 14 votes; 397 against 383 votes, secured by the petitioner. Concisely stated the ground now set forth in the petition resolves itself into a plea that the candidate was not duly elected by a majority of "lawful" votes. About forty to forty-five witnesses were examined on either side. The evidence disclosed the urgent necessity of revising and amending the Ward Roll and introducing some rules, whereby the voter's "place of abode," the nature of his qualification, the name and situation of qualifying property, must necessarily be stated in the Ward Roll. That would be an easy guide to the identification of voters, most of whom attach little importance to their own names and are ready to sign and vote in any other name without the slightest concern. If the Ward Roll is overhauled and corrected a good deal of double voting and personation by strangers would be avoided. It seems the voters of the Mandavi Ward require to be educated as regards their duties and obligations as voters. A few salutary rules explaining the first principles as to voting will have to be framed and broadly distributed amongst them. While on this subject it may be noted that section 69 of the Public Health Act and section 79-80 of the English Municipal Act of 1882 on the subject of false personation may well find their place in our Municipal Act. In the present case no attempt has been made to bring home a case of false personation directly to the candidates or their agents, so as to prove that the false personation was carried out directly with the knowledge or consent of either of them. One incident, however, speaks very unfavourably and if properly proved, would certainly have forced the Court to set aside the election of the respondent on that ground only. It is the vote given by Rahimtoola Sulleman, (Exhibit A) an uncle of Mr. Abdul Karim in the name of his deceased brother, Cassum Sulleman Rahimtoola. The man is 80 years old and very infirm. He had to be carried to the witness box and must have been carried likewise to the polling booth. He cannot write well. His hand shakes and has to be guided in signing his name. He lives at 309 Nagdevi Road, where the respondent also lives. The old man was made to vote for himself (Exh. R.) and also voted for his deceased brother Cassum Sulleman, who died six years ago. The respondent said he was not aware of this till he saw the two voting papers in the witness box. He was not pressed further and when Rahimtoola was examined, no further evidence was elicited as to whether the respondent was present at the time or he or his agents had any knowledge of it. Mr. Craigie has strongly commented on this incident and I think rightly. The matter is full of suspicion and does not reflect favourably, but unfortunately it ends in suspicion. False personation is a case of corrupt practice. In the absence of positive evidence or evidence from which the Court could irresistibly infer knowledge or consent on the part of the elected candidate or his agent, I do not feel warranted in coming to the conclusion that in this case of false personation which unhappily took place in the house of the respondent and was a personation by his own uncle, the guilt could be directly brought home to the respondent or his active accredited agents. But the result of the evidence of the witnesses produced by the appellant shows that respondent loses 39 votes on the whole. There were palpable cases of invalid votes on either side and the solicitors were frank enough to admit such as were bad beyond doubt. Mr. Smetham admitted 30 votes to be bad against his client. To this I add 11 more and allow two in his favour, viz., a vote wrongly rejected. Out of these 16 votes may be classed under the heading of fraudulent personation, by strangers voting for deceased or absent voters, 14 votes personation by a son or brother or partner of his deceased father or uncle or brother; two votes given by the manager of a mosque, four votes given as "double votes," and the rest signing in wrong or combined names of two persons. I have disallowed two votes by a manager of a mosque as the Act requires a trustee but not a manager of a charitable institute. The only instance in which a manager is recognised is under section 23 (g). The number of the respondent's votes is, therefore, reduced to 358. As regards Mr. Karamali, 16 votes should be disallowed in addition to the 13 bad votes admitted by Mr. Craigie. These are made up of 16 votes, which fall under "personation," 6 votes given by persons whose names on the Ward Roll are combined with the names of their brothers or partners, 7 votes, which may be called "double votes" by the same voter and 6 votes given by three minors. There is a question raised by Mr. Craigie, whether the Court has jurisdiction to go behind the Ward Roll, prepared by the Municipal Commissioner and to disallow the votes of persons who when once on the Ward Roll are entitled to vote, although those persons are minors. Section 21 (3) no doubt says "Every person enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll shall be deemed to be entitled to vote at a ward election." Mr. Craigie relies on this and on Section 21 (1) which says that on the completion of the Municipal Election Roll, it shall continue in operation for two months. As the Ward Roll is completed after the objections raised against it before the Commissioner and Chief Judge (Section 20) if necessary, it is argued that the Court has no right to question its validity. Mr. Crawford supported this contention and considered that the word "deemed" shall be held equivalent to "decided." No case was cited at the bar, in support of this contention. Section 11 (1), says a person, shall not be entitled to vote at a ward election unless he is enrolled in the Municipal Election "Roll as a voter, and clause, 2 (b), says a person shall not be entitled to be enrolled as a voter unless he has attained the age of 21 years. I have first to consider the force of this clause, but before doing so, I may as well remark that there is nothing in the Act which says that the Ward Roll prepared by the Commissioner shall be "conclusive." On the other hand, section 33 which really gives the Chief Judge jurisdiction in election trials, gives very wide powers. It lays down that if the validity of any election is questioned, whether by reason of the improper rejection of a nomination by the Commissioner," or of the "improper reception," or "refusal of a vote or for any other cause," any person on the Ward Roll shall apply to the Chief Judge. In the face of this section, it is difficult to suppose that simply because a minor seven years old happens to have his name on the Ward Roll, (and that is quite possible if a Hindu father buys a house in his name and the Municipal bills are so made out that that circumstance alone would entitle him to vote and his qualification to vote should remain unchallenged. If by section 11 (2) (b) he is not entitled to be "on" but is still enrolled on the Ward roll, does it mean that being "on" he is entitled to vote, although he is not entitled to be on the roll. The case of Middleton vs. Simpson L. R. 5 C. P. Do 183 points out this distinction. It certainly means that the votes must be qualified and the qualification must take the form of the placing of his name on the Ward Roll. The qualification of a voter is not the being "on" the Ward Roll but the being entitled to be on the Ward Roll. Then again it is to be voted that section 21 (3) does not say "every person enrolled shall be entitled to vote, but "shall be deemed to be entitled to vote." And why is this legal fiction resorted to? If the section had been "shall be entitled to vote," it would have been absolute and imperative. But "shall be deemed to be entitled" is certainly not absolute. It is to be taken with a qualification. The expression "shall be deemed" in section 23 (g) and (b) and 23 (j) and the meaning is there apparent. In ex parte Walton 17 ch. D 756 James, L. J., says: "When a statute enacts that something shall be deemed to have been done, which in fact and truth was not done the Court is entitled to ascertain for what purpose and between what persons the statutory fiction is to be resorted to." That rule was followed in Hill vs. E. and W. India Docks 9 App. case 448. Applying the qualification, I think that all that is meant by the section 21 (3) is that the polling officer shall not enquire into the question of a voter's age or minority but if his name is on the Ward Roll, his vote may be accepted "pro tanto" without further enquiry. Section 28 clause (i) restricts enquiry to two questions set out in clause (J) and enacts that no further enquiry shall be permitted at a ward election as to the right of any person to vote there at. I take it that so far as the minor voter's name is on the Ward Roll, he shall be deemed by the polling officer to be entitled to vote. He is not absolutely entitled, but there is a qualification attached by the use of a legal fiction and with that qualification his vote may be accepted and he shall be deemed to be entitled to vote. But when the question of the improper reception or refusal of a vote comes to be tried by the Court, the question of the validity of the vote may well be investigated. I hold that the votes given by the three minors must be disallowed. I am sorry to note that one of the minor voters was the appellant's son. On the whole the result of the enquiry is that there are 358 votes to the credit of the respondent as against 354 in favour of the appellant. The election of Mr. Abdul Karim, therefore, stands on a counting of the votes and as between the parties on which basis the trial has been mostly conducted. I have, however, to consider the question, whether or not, the Election should be set aside on the ground that the personation, practised as proved in this case is not itself a ground to invalidate this election. The elected candidate had 397 votes out of which 41 have to be disallowed and 30 of those votes were clear cases of personation, 16 out of which were of a serious nature and shall be classed as fraudulent. when I couple with this the incident as to exhibit A, viz., the personation by the respondent's own uncle under circum instances which incline me to believe that at any rate the agents of the respondents were aware of that personation, I am bound to treat it, as an important question to decide. Instead of the petitioner being a rival candidate, if he had been a simple voter enrolled on the ward roll, he could have petitioned against the validity of the election under section 33, and then there would have been no counting votes on either side. In that event, the Court would have had to consider the case of the respondent on its own merits. "An election petition" says Mr. Justice Wright in the case of Harford vs. Linskey (1 Q. B. 1899, p. 850,) "is not simply a matter between the parties but is of public concern." Suppose there was one candidate only at an election yet, he was disqualified under any of the grounds, enumerated in Section 16 (b) (c) or (f) the last disqualification being for having a share in any contract with the Municipality. How could the case then stand? On that single ground the election would have had to be declared void. The recent case of the Gloucester Municipal Election Ford vs. Newth reported in the L. R. Q. B. Dn. 1901 page 683 (May number) declared the election void on the ground that at the date of his nomination, the respondent was interested in a contract and was thereby disqualified. Our Municipal Act section 33 under which the petition against Mr. Abdul Karim is tried, does not specify any particular grounds on which to invalidate an election. That puts the Court in a difficult position. But where, it is shown in the present case that personation which is a corrupt practice, has been resorted to and is availed of in such a large measure as to lead to the inference that if not the candidate himself, his agents, must necessarily have been aware of it and must have encouraged it, I think the Court is bound to hold that there is sufficient ground to set aside the election. I acquit the respondent of any direct complicity in these cases of personation, but I must hold him responsible for the acts of his agents. After anxious consideration, I have come to the conclusion, that this election must be set aside. An election trial is rightly set to be a matter of "public" concern and an election ought to be set aside, if it is procured by personation, which is against public policy.

As regards the costs, I hold that the respondent must pay the Municipal Commissioner's cost Rs. 180. The costs as between the petitioner and respondent, should not simply be made to abide the event. The result of the evidence against the petitioner's case should be taken into consideration. I allow him Rs. 90 only.

The election of Mr. Abdul Karim, respondent is set aside with costs.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT BY A NEWSPAPER.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling at the High Court to-day, the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Roughtan and Byrne, said that in the suit filed by the Bombay Tramway Company against the Bombay Municipal Corporation he had to apply for a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Justice Starling said an objection had been taken to his hearing that suit.

Mr. Scott said his application would not affect that matter. He applied for a rule "*nisi*" against Mr. F. F. Gordon and Mr. R. D. Hughes, the editor, and the publisher and printer of the "Advocate of India" newspaper, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court, by publishing, in the issue of their paper of the 15th June 1901, an article headed 'Tramway Trouble." Counsel said he made the application on an affidavit of Mr. Remington, who had read the article in question at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, and who had been advised that it amounted to contempt of court. The Advocate General said if the article was compared with other articles in cases of contempt of Court, he thought his lordship would find it was one of the grossest. He read the article appearing in the "Advocate of India" of the 15th instant, and said that having regard to what was called attention to, and to what was published subsequently, it could not be construed in any other light than referring to the litigation that was pending, and to nothing else. Mr. Scott submitted the article was a most outrageous one. He said that correspondence between the parties began on the 19th instant when Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, the solicitors for the company wrote to Messrs. Gordon and Hughes, calling upon them to disclose the name of the writer, and stating as the articles was one of contempt of court, they intended to make an application to the court. A reply was received to the effect that the article was written, not with the object put upon it by the company, but with the object of drawing the attention of the public to the new development in the matter that had arisen owing to the refusal by the company to pay track rents. Mr. Gordon also claimed responsibility for the article. Mr. Scott said the Company then sent the draft of an apology which they called upon Messrs. Gordon and Hughes to insert in leader type in the "Advocate of India," but the letter on the 20th instant, replied to the effect that they were unable to do so, but had published an explanation in their issue of that day. The Advocate-General having read the letter, said it amounted to an absolute misrepresentation of the original article. He said that editors of newspapers should be gentlemen of education, and no gentleman of education could read the article without coming to a conclusion what it was about. The violence of tone in the article was an indication that it was written by someone interested in the Municipal case, Mr. Scott, in conclusion, said notice was then again sent that proceedings would be taken for contempt.

Mr. Justice Starling granted the rule *nisi* and intimated that if it was served during the course of the day, he would endeavour to hear the same on Saturday next.

THE SOMALI EXPEDITION.

THE ADVANCE ON SOMALI.

BURAO, JUNE 10.

The Force known by the title "The Somaliland Levy," which has been raised to suppress the Mad Mullah, after many unavoidable delays concentrated at Burao on the 21st May. The advance into the Dolbahante country, the headquarters of the Mullah, was made on the 22nd May, when the whole force moved off with the exception of 150 men and three officers left to garrison Burao. The column reached Ber, 18 miles from Burao, on the same evening. Here a halt was made for three days, the advance being resumed on the 25th via Kirrit and Ainabo to Somala, 120 miles south-east of Burao, capturing without opposition 4,000 camels. At Somala the force split up, the first column, about 900 rifles, taking 15 days' rations per man, left for Yahelle (21 miles south-east of Somala) the Mullah's supposed stronghold, whilst the second column under Captain McNeil, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, made up to 400 rifles, remained at Somala to guard the camels.

On the 2nd June at about 5 p.m., about 2,000 of the enemy were observed crossing over the brow of a hill about 2,000 yards away from the zareeba which formed the defences of the Second column; 500 of the enemy were mounted, and these pressed rapidly forward with the object of cutting off the camels that were out grazing. The manœuvre of theirs was frustrated, as all the camels were got in with the exception of two that had strayed too far. The enemy, some of whom were armed with Remingtons, Martini-Henris and Lee-Metfords, with which they opened fire at 700 yards, still continued to advance. They were allowed to get within 500 yards when independent fire was opened from the zareeba, and at 300 yards the enemy had had enough of it and broke and fell back.

At 6 p.m., they came on again getting once more to the 300 yards range, but again had to fall back. That night two small parties of the enemy were shot down close to the zareeba, but otherwise there was no fighting.

Next morning, the 3rd instant, at 9 a.m., the alarm sounded, and this time the Mullah, who had only been a spectator of the previous day's proceedings, led or rather directed the attack in person. The Mullah's forces had been increased during the night, as some thousands of the enemy swarmed to the attack, which was made with great determination, some 50 of the Dolbahantas getting right up to the zareeba, where a hand-to-hand fight ensued, the zareeba being cleared only just in time. This finished the attack, and the enemy retired, having lost heavily on all sides, and up to the time of writing nothing more has been seen of them 141 dead bodies were counted outside the zareeba, but from prisoners brought in the Mullah's losses appear to be 200 killed and about 300 wounded. Our own casualties were 10 killed and 9 wounded. Up to the time of writting the attack has not been renewed. Of course, it is impossible to say what may happen: but it is very improbable that the Mullah will make such another good fight of it, even if his followers will stick to him after this severe reverse, which is doubtful. The Abyssinnians, who have put a force of 10,000 in the field, are due at Bohodleh on the 10th June. A junction of the two forces may soon be expected.—"Pioneer" (Cor).

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Monday: The pressure has risen over the whole country. The rise has been slight in South Punjab and brisk to rapid over other parts of Northern India and the depression in the Punjab is better marked to-day. Winds continue unusually light on the West Coast and there has been a slight extension of easterly winds. In the Gangetic plain, rain has been slightly heavier in the West Coast and showers have fallen in the Central Provinces. Cochin has received three inches, Karwar two, Nagpur and Indore one. Rain has been general but light in Burma and light to heavy rain has fallen in Assam and East and North Bengal. Bogra has received four inches. Mymensing three, Darjeeling, and Jessore two, and Sibsagar one. Light showers have fallen in Upper India Hills and in the Western submontane districts and Punjab. The temperature is below normal in North-West Punjab, Kashmir, greater part of Bengal, Upper and Central Burma and continues in considerable to very large excess in the North Western and Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and South East Punjab. Conditions are more favourable for extension of rain westward in the submontane Districts, North East India. There is no change of any importance on the West Coast. Showers may continue in the Central Provinces, Upper India Hills and submontane districts.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Okara, Captain F. Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, experienced in the Bay of Bengal Strong S. W. Monsoon, Malabar Coast light N. W. Winds and heavy swell approaching Bombay. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's E. Franz Ferdinand, Captain Martilonich, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste met with light moonsoon heavy Sea and rain approaching Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Ct.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Ct.
Previously registered	27	39	19	98	22	31	20	73
Monday, 24th June	00	11	00	18	00	17	00	16
Total	27	50	20	16	22	51	20	89
Total fall to June 24, 1900	1	87	1	69	1	52	20	21
Total fall to June 24, 1899	18	90	19	17	21	19	21	39

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL. (6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 23rd June	0	26
Monday, 24th June	0	05

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·524	NE	6	105·1	84·9	41	...	0·56	−0·63
Sirsa	29·505	SW	F	107·8	88·6	22	...	0·02	−1·38
Delhi	29·245	W	3	109·2	91·9	38	...	1·51	+0·55
Agra	29·549	NW	5	109·5	87·9	43	...	0·80	−0·83
Cawnpore	29·547	Calm.	6	111·5	88·0	45	...	0·02	−2·04
Allahabad	29·546	E	10	113·7	87·2	50	...	0·02	−3·43
Jhansi	29·567	W	7	110·3	91·7	42	...	0·17	−2·65
Jacobabad	29·521	Calm.	2	119·5	83·0	21	...	0·00	0·02
Karachi	29·612	WSW	12	107·2	85·8	73	...	0·00	−0·23
Jeypore	29·603	WSW	5	104·9	83·6	44	..	0·05	−1·41
Ajmere	29·634	W	13	103·6	83·5	64	..	0·77	−0·56
Deesa	29·639	SW	20	104·5	81·1	67	...	0·00	−0·95
Ahmedabad	29·697	SW	7	94·3	83·6	56	...	0·00	−5·63
Bhuj	29·658	WSW	19	100·1	75·9	66	...	0·00	−1·43
Jamnagar	29·674	SSW	18	85·9	81·3	76	...	0·00	−3·07
Dwarka	29·697	SW	19	101·4	82·8	81	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·701	WSW	18	102·6	78·5	68	...	0·08	−3·28
Bhownagar Para	29·702	SW	7	87·6	[illegible]	62	..	0·00	−4·46
Veraval	29·693	WSW	14	99·5	82·7	80	..	0·20	−5·63
Neemuch	29·676	WSW	19	97·3	79·5	73	..	0·04	−2·40
Indore	29·71[illegible]	SW	7	101·9	73·1	82	0·98	1·14	−3·89
Saugor	29·653	W	11	103·0	81·1	51	..	0·35	−1·18
Jubbulpore	29·668	WSW	7	102·6	78·6	67	..	1·52	−5·00
Hoshangabad	29·680	SW	9	101·2	81·2	60	..	1·88	−4·05
Khandwa	29·712	WNW	9	90·9	78·1	76	0·04	0·62	−3·14
Raipur	29·679	SW	12	103·2	77·1	69	..	1·54	−1·31
Nagpur	29·714	SSE	9	103·3	75·1	91	1·06	2·51	−3·60
Amraoti	29·720	WSW	12	102·7	78·0	8[illegible]	..	1·21	−3·33
Akola	29·729	SW	11	95·7	79·4	71	..	1·60	−2·17
Surat	29·721	W	11	100·4	82·1	70	0·01	0·19	−6·60
Malegaon	29·72	W	16	86·9	77·1	59	..	1·37	+2·33
Bombay	29·747	SSE	8	99·1	79·[illegible]	90	0·2[illegible]	20·05	+5·81
Poona	29·752	WNW	15	91·9	72·9	74	..	4·44	−0·56
Ahmednagar	29·733	NNW	11	94·4	72·9	74	..	2·86	−1·80
Aurangabad	29·748	WNW	18	95·2	72·7	68	0·06	3·91	...
Sholapur	29·776	WSW	13	86·4	75·5	69	..	6·73	+2·[illegible]0
Ratnagiri	29·760	WNW	2	80·3	73·9	89	0·20	22·[illegible]8	−2·15
Belgaum	29·780	WSW	16	84·5	67·8	90	...	9·9[illegible]	+4·26
Goa	29·788	W	6	84·2	77·4	89	0·22	49·78	+28·19
Karwar	...	Calm.	4	84·3	75·5	91	2·02	66·93	+37·49
Mangalore	29·822	Calm.	3	84·2	75·9	88	...	32·67	+4·14
Calicut	29·842	NNE	[illegible]1	84·4	75·0	9[illegible]	0·[illegible]0	28·76	+0·58
Cochin	29·894	WSW	...	88·8	72·7	91	1·90	27·31	+5·03
Bangalore	29·815	WSW	8	95·7	67·8	76	...	1·63	−1·25
Secunderabad	29·801[illegible]	NW	11	95·6	72·5	90	0·22	5·20	+1·46
Masulipatam	29·729	WNW	9	90·5	84·0	60	...	2·10	−2·36
Bellary	29·791	W	7	100·3	75·2	57	...	3·99	+2·55
Cuddapah	29·752	NW	6	102·0	83·4	53	..	2·06	−1·18
Madras	29·746	S	9	87·4	81·0	68	00·9	0·30	−1·42
Coimbatore	29·828	WSW	6	101·1	71·1	84	...	3·65	+2·47
Trichinopoly	29·803	W	8	88·2	[illegible]	63	..	1·[illegible]9	+0·72
Negapatam	29·787	SW	1	86·5	76·9	60	..	0·03	−1·23
Colombo	29·833	WSW	12	[illegible]3·8	74·[illegible]	85	0·30	5·87	−0·60
Aden (22nd)	29·773	[illegible]	11	103·2	86·3	61	..	1·31	+1·34

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H., = 0·12 (20·31); G. T. H., = 0·18 (19·37); St. G. H.= 0·12 (21·32); C. P. = 0·20 (20 06).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being brisk in Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Berar and at Cochin, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at Allahabad, Bombay, Nagpur and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in excess of normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 68° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Humidity changes show a considerable rise at Indore, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Akola, Calicut and Secunderabad, and the skies are more or less cloudy in all districts except in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Cutch and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, where they are almost clear.

About three inches of rain has fallen at Cochin, about two inches at Karwar, a little over an inch at Nagpur, nearly an inch at Indore and light to moderate showers at Madras, Secunderabad, Colombo, Calicut, Goa, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Bombay, Surat and Khandwa.

The monsoon continues to be weak and light to moderate showers are likely in the Malabar and West Coast districts. Pressure is abnormally high over the whole country, more especially in Sind, the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at and about Bellary, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The monsoon currents on either side of the Peninsula are weak. Local showers are likely in Central India and the Central Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A VERY successful Old Wellingtonian Dinner was held at the Club of Northern India, Murree, on Tuesday evening, organised by Captain Medley, D.A.A.G. The following were present :—Lieutenant-Colonel A.M.P. Hawkes, S.C.,—in the chair. Major K. E., Harris, Dorset Regiment; Major R. J. Strachey, Rifle Brigade; Captain A. G. Medley, 19th Bengal Lancers; Captain W. H. Maud, Somerset Light Infantry; Lieutenant C. C. Maud, Somerset Light Infantry; Lieutenant C. J. B. Hay, "Q. O." Corps of Guides; Lieutenant G. Culme Seymour, K. R. R.; Lieutenant E. L., Bond, R. A.; 2nd Lieutenant G. C. Kelly, K.R.R.; 2nd Lieutenant J. F. C. Carter, attached Sussex Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant H. A. Vernon, K.R.R. The only toasts proposed by the chairman were "The King" and the "Old School."

IT seems, as we learn from home, writes the Pioneer, that the retirement of Surgeon-General Jameson from the post of Director-General of the Army Medical Department was by no means voluntary. He had still two years to run, and had not the remotest idea that he was not a "persona grata" with the powers that be in Pall Mall, when he received an intimation that his services could be dispensed with. In the official altercation which ensued the Director-General does not seem to have been entirely routed, for he has extorted the same pension as if he had served in the post the full period of seven years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara 3,139 tons, Captain F S Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 9th June, with a cargo of coal.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain H Tepe, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Marmugoa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev Dewehl, Mr J F Fernandez, Mr V M Rodrigues, Mr G W Tnoy, Mr. H Sawthorne, Mr Purshotam Lukmidas and Mr Indersingh and 79 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Franz Ferdinand, Captain A Martinolich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with the following passengers :—Lt Col P G Duggin, Mr and Mrs Barker, Mr and Mrs Klims and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Beinoglow and child, Rev Fernandez, Mr Kowarsky, Mr Jager and Mr Bruner.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Franz Ferdinand s.	Martinolich	Trieste, June 4
	Okara s	Sheldrick	Calcutta, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Bezwada s	Smith	Calcutta
	Safari s	Tepe	Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Naseri, for Persian Gulf.
" Ernest Simons, for China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macneil s—1 cask whisky, James Connell.
Hispania s—12 bales papers, B Shapurjee ; 131 hogsheads ale and stout, Eduljee and Co ; 50 cases whisky, J Nowrojee
Asia s—30 kegs chemicals, P K Doongajee.
City of Lucknow s—1 qr cask whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—40 cases slates, S P Cain and Co.
Asia s—25 cases window glass, R Heerjeebhoy.
Hispania s—130 crates empty soda bottles, Rogers, Rogers and Co ; 140 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—75 cases provision, D Cowasjee ; 25 cases biscuits and confectionery, K Ruttonjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudesheimer s—136 bales papers, S A S Dawood,
Steinberger s—50 cases port, Eduljee and Co,

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—30 cases moselle, Phipson and Co ; 12 cases cheese, K Ruttonjee and Sons.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Egypt s—25 cases champagne, D Dadabhoy,

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt s—240 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons,

FROM CHARANTE.

Egypt s—50 cases brandy, D Cowasjee ; 900 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons,

FROM NEW YORK.

Inchdune s—32 casks lubrecating oil, The Empress of India Trading Co,

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—5 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co,

FROM GENOA.

Po s—23 cases envelopes, E Esmaljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—40 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 62 bales wool, T Chimandas.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 60 cwt deer horns, M Mohomed and Co ; 50 cwt coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co ; 20 casks Indian candiments, Merwanjee Framjee and Sons ; 81 bales skins and 72 cwt deer horns, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 cwt mother-of-pearl shell ; E Passia and Co : 220 cwt gum, B Nazir and Co ; 20 cwt fishmaws, H A Mohomed ; 21 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 39 cwt turmeric, J Ramjee 20 cwt gum, J Premjee ; 21 cwt mother-of-pearl shell, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 7 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 32 cwt deer horns, A H Cassum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Daghestan s—2,000 cwt Rapeseed Wagjee Bechar.

FOR HULL.

Crewe Hall s—4,001 cwt myrabollams, Canjee Purbat ; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Forbes Forbes and Co ; 102 gum, Hirjee Virdnar.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Prudentia s—1,701 cwt rapeseed and 5,000 poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 3,113 cwt cottonseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Vulcan s—700 bales cotton fly, D Nanjee ; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,259 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.
Kirkfield s—820 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—3,960 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—140 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 5 cases rough garnets, L Chunilal ; 130 cwt gum, K B Sajan ; 606 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schwer and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Marq Bacquehun s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Marq Bacquehun s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—200 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

35-01—Muljee and R—N C Macleod vs Sir Edward Bates and others—Crawford B and Co.
96-01—Payne G S and M—Gummiram Tejmal and others vs Bai Bhoori.
111-01—K D Shroff—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee and another vs Wagbjee Kurverjee and another.
134-01—Mantri and B—Malumchand Kundanmull and others vs Abirchand Kastoorchand.
145-01—Payne G S and M—George Gottfried Volkart and others vs Armin Peter—Crawford B and Co.
188-01—M H Mody—Rambhaghat Sawantram and another vs Bala Bux Mansukhrai and another.
201-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kesserbai alias Ramabai widow vs Runchordas Huridas and another—Payne G S and M.
215-01—Edglow G and M—Tyabjee D and Co-Runchordas Vandravandas and others vs The Malabar S and W and Co Ld and others.
217-01—Framjee and D—Dadabhai Bapujee Law and others vs Chimanram Sagarmal.
218-01—Madhavji V—Girdhardas Kuverjee vs Munjee Khimjee.
226-01—Payne G S and M—Mooltani Magunmul Haridas and another vs Nursidas Karamchund.
232-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Venilal Vizbhucandas vs The Lord Reay Manufacturing Co.
236-01—K B Mehta—Sukhlal Shunkerlal vs Jewraj Cullianjee—Bhaishunker and K.
270-01—Bicknell M and M—Sorabjee Pestonjee Davar vs Kaikobad Cursetjee Powalla—Ardeshir N D and Co.
272-01—Little and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and another vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K.
273-01—Khunderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramshahimul and others vs Damoder Jewan.
274-01—Bhaishunker and K—Jairam Boga and others vs Vora Abdulally Peerbhoy.
278-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills Co vs Morarjee Laljee.
279-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills Co vs Soondernath Dinanath Knote.
280-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills Co vs Dossabhoy Furdoonjee Guzdar—Unwala and P.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

50-00—D D Romer—B S Lestourgeon vs J S Lestourgeon.
2-01—In person—Apolonea vs J A De Souza and another—Sorabjee and J.
5-01—In person—Koosha Possu vs Kamloo Mahadeo Patel and others.
23-01—In person—Rajbai vs Soni Ghima Jata.
4-01—In person—Lakhman Balkrishna (Testamentary suit).

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherif Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

For Dismissal.

712-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Govindlal Shrikisson and others vs Ebjee Oomersey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

176-01—Bhaishanker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harivalubdas Hurridas—Little and Co part heard.

A COCHIN correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—The recent appointment of a Tya graduate to the Judicial Service of the Cochin State is a new departure in its annals for which Dewan Rajagopala Chari deserves great credit. Till very lately this class of people were not even allowed the use of the public roads, and whenever they appeared as parties in litigation, they were made to stand at a safe distance from the Court House to prevent pollution, and their statements used to be conveyed orally to the Magistrate by peons posted for this purpose. The presence, therefore, of a member of that community in the Chief Court rubbing shoulders with high class Brahmins and Nairs will not be a pleasant thing to those who regard caste distinction as a part of their daily observances.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 6th April was 1,028 against 1,294 and 1,284 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 16. There were 45 deaths from cholera against 35 and 29 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 36. There were 724 deaths from plague, against 945 and 917 in the two preceding weeks. There were 86 deaths from small-pox during the week against 77 in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 48 and 42, respectively, against 70 and 43 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 114·9 per mille per annum, against 529·3 the mean of the last five years.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
87 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

REPORT OF ANALYSIS
OF
GREEK BRANDY,
BY MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,

Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicates that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ. THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY,
ANALYST.

This GREEK BRANDY can be had from the old office of MR. JOHN PARMENIDES, close to Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Apollo Street,

At Rs. 30 per dozen.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

What's the matter with your
CYCLE?
BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt W C Lockhart-Mure, 4th Bomy Cavy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Major F J Drury, M B, I M S Bengal, Professor of Pathology in the Medical College, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for twenty-two days with furlough out of India for fifteen months and thirteen days in continuation.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Dr A Von Krafft, Ph D Asst Supnt Geological Survey of India is appointed to officiate as Palaeontologist of the Survey during the absence of Dr Fritz Noetling, Ph D F G S on leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C F Roth as Consul for Germany at Cochin.

Lieut E H S James I S C Adjt 1st Battn, Khyber Rifles is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command of that Battalion during such time as Capt W E Venour officiates as Political Officer in the Khyber and Comdt of the Khyber Rifles or until further orders.

Lieut H B St John I S C a Politi Asst of the 3rd class is posted as Asst to the Resident in Mewar.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Jules Claine as acting Consul for France at Rangoon.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the temporary appointment of the Revd P J Kieffer as Consular Agent for France at Akyab vice Mr G W White deceased.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Mr V C Scott-O'Connor Asst Accountant Gen and Insp of Local Fund Accounts Burma is granted privilege leave for thirteen days with furlough for one year in continuation

Mr C W C Carson is posted as Asst Accountant Genl and Inspr of Local Fund Accounts Burma with effect from the same date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Liet-Col H P Picot I S C to be Asst Comissy Genl 3rd class.

Lieut C A E O'Meara I S C to be Depy Asst Comssy 1st class.

The undermentioned officers of the unattached list are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieqts—D S Graham J Simpson and H Saunders Charles David Webster.

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHINA.

The following appointment is made to the staff of the China Expeditionary Force with effect from the date specified:—Vety-Capt E H Hazleton Army Vety Dept Senior Vety Officer and Vety Ins to be Inspecting Vety Officer.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels—R G Jones H F Lyons-Montgomery and H A B Boulderson Lieuts to be Captains—H A K Gough N Macpherson and E T Carwithen.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian:—A F Hogge.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY.

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admittad into the service as fourth class Asst Surgeons W E Moody A T Tordy J G Williams E F Kempt and H R Kelly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Barrack Segt A Harwood to be Sub-Conductor supernumerary; Serg W Loyns supervisor. 2nd grade Military Work Services to be Sub-Conductor vice Sub-Condr H N Sergen deceased

SPECIAL.

The undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the dates specified:—Capt H T Pritchard Political Asst 2nd class and A F Bruce Politcal Asst 4th class Asst to Resident in Kashmir.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutt J A Bourdillon C S I V D Comdnt to be Lieut Co. to complete the establishment.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—F E Wood Gentln to be Second Lieut vice Stoddart promoted.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—The following officers resign their commissions Capt G A Roberts C C P Gey and C E J Farmer; Second Lieut E W Pecroza A J Atkinson Esq to be Capt vice Roberts resigned; C E G Harris Esq to be Cap vice Gray resigned; A K Nash Esq to be Capt vice Whymper transferred to the supernumerary list and J G Delmege Gent to be Second Lieut vice Pedroza resigned.

E I R V Rifles—Lieut B W Holmes to be Capt to complete the establishment; Lieut F Froo n to be Capt to complete the establishment; Second Lieut A M'cdonald to be Lieut to complete the establishment and Second Lieut J T Maxwell to be Lieut to complete establishment.

G I P R Volunteers—H Wenden Esq to be Hony Col; vice Barnett resigned.

N W R Vol Rifles—A T Stowell Gen to be Second Lieut vice Sage promoted; and H D Green Gent to be Second Lieut vice Mahon transferred to the supernumerary list.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr A S Jameson Loco Sup of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in Class I Grade I of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways is permitted at his own request to resign the service of Govt.

Mr J Riekie Dep Loco Sup of the N W Railway (on furlough) in Class I Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways is appointed Loco Supe of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

Mr G E Jones Dist Loco Supe in Class II Grade I of the Superior Revenue Estab of State Railways is appointed to officiate as Loco Supt of the Eastern Bengal State with temporary rank in Class I Grade 3 of that establishment during the absence of Mr Riekie on leave or until further orders

It is hereby notified for general information that the R Hon the Secy of State for India in Council has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 40,55,336 of the cost of replacin warren girders on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

Mr J W A McNair Store keeper N W Railway in class II grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is promoted class II grade I of that establishment.

Mr W A Hutchison Traffic Inspr N W Railway is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supt on that Railway during the absence of Mr S E S William on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr F W Allum, Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, temporary rank State Railways is appointed to the charge of the Fatehpur-Markandi Chord Railway Survey.

Mr C W Sowerby Coo Asst Supt class VI 1st Grade Indian Telegraph Dept is promoted to Supt class V 2nd grade temporary rank and until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 24th June.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hal to-day, (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.

2. Weather permitting, there will be drill for Members residing in the Fort, on the Church Gate sands, to-morrow (Wednesday,) the 26th instant, at 7 a.m.—Plain clothes.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th June.

1. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day, at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NEW PIANOS.

	Rs.
Portable Pianos	290
Bijou 5 octave Pianos	320
Full Compassed, Solid Cased, Iron Framed Pianos....... Rs.	475 to 1,200
Grand Pianos............ ,,	1,000 to 1,650
Square Pianos .... ,,	775 to 950

Special terms for Cash and Monthly Payments.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PETIT—June 24, at Bombay, the wife of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEALE—June 16, at Durham Cottage, Kurseong, the wife of J B Beale, of a son.

LAMBERT—June 19, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain T S Lambert, East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

PIRES—June 21, at Pallavaram, the wife of Mr P A Pires, of a daughter.

RATH—June 15, at Madras, the wife of J C Rath, of Vizagapatam, of a daughter.

RIORDAN—June 16, at Chakrata, the wife of Major J Riordan, R A M C, of a daugnter.

MARRIAGE.

BLANCHETT—MITCHELL—June 13, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev G H Westcott, Reginald Blanchett, Assistant, Opium Department, Ghazipur, to Annie May, eldest daughter of Major William Marcus Mitchell, Medical Department, retired, Medical Officer, Buster State, C P.

DEATH.

CLARKE—June 18, at Cawnpore, Emma, the wife of Mr T W D Clarke, Muir Mills.

KEMP'S LIST.

TREBLE DISTILLED ENGLISH EAU DE COLOGNE.

In long blue or amber bottles (8 inches long), on sale at all our establishments at

Re. 1 per bottle.

(*Only a small consignment available.*)

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1901.

PARLIAMENT AND THE WAR.

THE discussion of the Army Estimates in Parliament, the evening before the mail left, produced a display of acrimony, which augurs well for the current Session. The enemies of Government claim that that night's debate revealed deficiencies and failures lost to view in wider discussions, and contributed some notable additions to the ill-starred story of blundering in connection with the War. The House of Commons was in Committee of Supply and Mr. Dillon led the opposition to the grant desired by Government. He attributed unworthy motives, not merely to his political opponents, but to shipowners interested in the transports, while other members impugned the officers responsible for remounts, whom they accused of receiving bribes. Sir Blundell Maple openly declared that he had submitted to Government papers alleging the receipt of bribes by officers trusted with the buying of horses. Mr. Phillips, Liberal member for Pembrokeshire, accused Government of a monstrous dereliction of duty in the manner in which it had allowed horses to be bought. As he told the House, horses brought up on grass required three months' special training before they were fit for the kind of work required in South Africa. Exercise and special feeding were necessary. Any coachman would have told the Government that, but they did not act on that axiom of horse training. Instead, they sent out raw and untrained horses, with the natural result that thousands died under the strain. The Boers have properly fed horses. We have grass-fed horses. Hence the war still continues. Then Captain Norton, the Liberal Member of Newington, and an ex-cavalry officer, spoke. The point he chose to take his stand upon was the veterinary arrangements. He attributed all the loss of horses to an inadequate veterinary department. There was, he asserted, a complete neglect in providing proper veterinary surgeons on the transports conveying the horses. At the commencement of the war there were only sixty-three veterinary surgeons in the pay of the Government, and in South Africa only 163 have been employed, of whom only thirty-eight are Army Surgeons. Including oxen and mules, we had more than 400,000 animals in South Africa. Thirty-five per cent. of these have perished through neglect, and 15 per cent. owing to natural causes. The comparative statistics of the subjects quoted, reveal a still more unsatisfactory state of affairs. In time of war Russia provides one surgeon to every 120 horses, France one to every 213, but in South Africa we provided one to every 1,200 horses. No one took the trouble to remind him that Government and the country admitted being unprepared for the war, and it is amusing to observe those who grumble now because they have to pay what is after all but a very moderate bill, advocating the expenditure of a great deal more that the army in all its departments may be put upon a creditable footing.

It was a barren debate, and uninteresting but for the heat which hon. members imparted to their observations. Mr. Bowles was described as a corsair, and resented the soft impeachment with asperity. Mr. Philipps attacked the Secretary of State for War because he did not rise at once to reply to Sir Blundell Maple's charges against Remount officers. Said he:—"A Tory baronet makes a charge against some officers, and the War Secretary, who is the guardian in the House of the honour of the Army, remains silent." Mr. Brodrick chose his own time, and reminded the House that Government had transported to Africa over 300,000 men without the loss of a single life, and over 260,000 animals. No country in history, he claimed, could furnish a parallel. They had been fairly liberal in the matter of transports because both the necessity for speedy reinforcements required the employment of rapid transports, and the condition of sick soldiers called for careful removal. They had exercised a wise economy in regard to transports. Mr. Brodrick's reply was brief and very much to the point, but Mr. Bowles was literally spoiling for a row and accused the War Secretary of levity. Even accepting the reports in the opposition papers as accurate, we cannot trace any observation of the right honourable gentleman which merits that condemnation. No doubt the amount of money paid and to be paid for demurrage of steamers at South African ports is large, but the vessels must be on the spot when wanted. So soon as Lord Kitchener can spare them, the men are shipped off home, and reliefs are continuously being sent out to fill the places of those men whose time has expired, or whose physical condition does not admit of their further employment on active service. But as to the horses, Mr. Brodrick explained that it was not the intention of Government to carry them back to England. Many of them will not be fit for work when their military service is at an end, but they may serve to do pack work in caravans which for a long time to come must travel in advance of railways in the re-opening of the country.

Government was capably defended by Mr. Brodrick, and the Financial Secretary to the War Office, Lord Stanley. The former urged that the men were well mounted, and luckily for him, during the debate, a telegram was received from Lord Kitchener, in which he mentioned among other facts that his troops were well and suitably mounted. Mr. Brodrick denied that there had been a considerable break-down of remounts. When the war was begun the Government had a reserve of 14,000 horses, but the difficulty was in conveying them to the seat of war as quickly as was required, and having to use them before they could regain condition after the long voyage. To a large extent it was probably true that the British horses were the best, but they were also the most expensive. The War Office paid for the cavalry remount horses at home on the average about £42. Horses from Canada could be bought on the spot for something like £30, and horses from the United States, Australia, and Hungary at from £25 to £30. In January Lord Kitchener had about 41,000 horses in South Africa. And on this subject Lord Stanley reminded the House that a Committee was on the eve of sitting to consider the best way of obtaining horses in the future. All the Colonial Governments were prepared to meet them so far as possible, and he believed some plan would be evoked which would prevent Government having again to pay famine prices for horses. Wherever practicable, we are gratified to observe it is the intention of Government to get horses straight from the breeders. This does not seem hitherto to have been an altogether satisfactory plan, and there is an instance on record of an officer who refused to buy the horses shown him by a breeder and was stoned off the premises. It has transpired that the officer against whom Sir Blundell Maple brought his charges was not an Army officer at all, and we do not suppose that the enquiry which is to be held will produce any such startling revelations of gross corruption as several members implied. So far as the debate in the Committee is concerned, we are glad to find that hon. members regarded the opposition to the grant as having its birth in party feeling only, and voted it by a majority of a hundred in a house of 220.

INDIAN POISONERS' METHODS. THE laboratory of the Analyst furnishes much that is interesting to the criminologist, and the report of the Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Government for last year, though brief, reflects a great deal of the absorbing interest associated with the Analyst's work. Almost the greater part of his duty is concerned with assisting the authorities charged with the detection of crime to get at the truth as revealed by minute particles of matter or an almost imperceptible stain. Last year the Bombay Analyst's Department examined 3,918 articles, and of these 1,613 were connected with the solution of what are known as medico-legal cases. Of these there were 387 of which 185 were cases of suspected human poisoning, 143 were suspected animal poisoning and fifty-nine were miscellaneous cases in which the Department was required to examine articles having stains of various kinds. The most interesting and certainly the largest portion of the report is taken up with the results of the analyses for poisons; and the methods of the Indian poisoner as thus disclosed show no variation from previous experience. In the majority of instances arsenic administered in food is the poison used. Out of fifty-seven cases in which poison was detected, arsenic was discovered in thirty-four, the other twenty-three disclosing cerbera thevetia, copper, dhatura, mercury, opium, phosphorus, pounded glass, and strychnia as the means by which persons had been poisoned. The most remarkable of the arsenic cases came from Satara. Several persons pretending to be the agents of a temple at Giri in the Madras Presidency, induced a Hindu to apply for a loan of Rs. 30,000 from the temple funds. He received a reply stating that the temple authorities were prepared to issue the loan on receipt of a payment for interest at one per cent. This reply was coveyed by persons who gave the Hindu a "hundi" for the amount of the loan. Accompanied by them and his sister and a servant he set out for Giri, taking with him Rs. 350 for the interest and travelling expenses. At Bellary they stayed at a dharamsala and here the Hindu, his sister and servant were drugged and robbed by the men who had brought the "hundi" and who promptly decamped. The thieves had mixed arsenic and dhatura in the food of the unsuspecting Hindu and his attendants and when they regained consciousness the perpetrators of this variant on the confidence trick were far away. A woman and her two sons living at Amalner, in the Khandesh District, were given "batasa" or sugar cakes. The mother gave her portion to the elder boy and he and his brother after eating the cakes became sick. The elder boy died and an examination of the internal organs disclosed arsenic. A woman and her daughter at Dakor in the Kaira District were poisoned by arsenic contained in bajri bread which they ate and at Patan in the Satara District four persons of one family suffered in the same way after a meal. One of them, a boy of six did not recover. Karad in the Satara District furnished a case in which a man had been poisoned by arsenic placed in his food by one of his two wives who was jealous of the other. There were in all twenty-four fatal cases of human poisoning. In the instances in which poisons other than arsenic were used there are some features of interest. A woman in Bombay offered toddy to a man. Sulphate of copper had been mixed with the liquor and the intended victim observing the greenish colour of the stuff prudently refrained from drinking and handed it to the police. Sulphate of copper was utilised in six cases, being mixed variously with liquor, bread, flour, sauce and powder. There were two cases of dhatura poisoning, both in Bombay. In one, two men who visited a friend were given a "chillum" to smoke. They became unconscious and were then robbed of their ornaments and thrust out of the house. The other instance was one in which a Hindu gave to a Goanese some sweetmeats with which dhatura seeds were mixed. Among four cases of mercurial poisoning there was one in which three persons suffered after eating dhall. While the food was being prepared a friend came in to light a "biree" and it is suspected that he poisoned the food at the same time. A man in whose organs opium was detected was found floating in a well at Dholka, in the Ahmedabad District. Around his waist was a rope with a twenty-five pound weight attached. In Bombay two beggars were drugged with opium and robbed of eight annas; and in Nasik a woman mixed opium with rice with intent to poison her son. There was one case of attempted poisoning with glass, which was powdered and mixed with sugar. In the 143 suspected cases of animal poisoning the deadly agent was discovered in 92. These included the fatal poisoning of 39 horned cattle. Nasik furnished one case in which three animals were killed. Arsenic was employed in 63 of the 92 cases, the seeds of cerbera thevetia or yellow oleander were used in twenty-eight instances and in a single case red lead was the means employed. There were thirty-eight cases in which the Analyst was required to examine suspected bloodstains. Blood was detected in thirty-six of these instances and thirty of them were connected with murders.

MARITIME TRADE OF BENGAL. THE advance of the sea borne trade of Calcutta during recent years has been very great. Last year the returns showed an increase of over 11 crores, and the report for 1900-1 records a further advance of nearly 10 crores. The increase is the result of a steady growth in the transactions of practically all kinds of merchandise. In merchandise exports exceeded imports by nearly 24 crores, and the aggregate trade in both increased by 7 crores, or 7·6 per cent. The importation of metals, sugar and cotton goods recorded heavy increases, while progress was made in the export of jute manufactures, opium and tea. The famine affected trade in the first half of the year, and plague had a deterrent effect upon the transactions of the latter half, but not so adversely as famine. The coasting trade is rapidly developing, the volume of business during the year showing an increase of over 16 per cent. It must, however, be mentioned that in spite of the large increase in the value of foreign trade its volume is practically the same as in the previous year. The difference is caused by the general rise in prices of articles of both export and import, the advance being generally about 10 per cent. The necessity to replace horses despatched to South Africa was the chief reason for the rise of 9 lakhs in the value of Australian horses. Unprecedently large imports of cotton goods were made in the two previous years, and the supply was greater than the consumption. This, together with the advance in price of raw material, had a depressing effect upon the year's trade, but there are now indications that a revival has set in. In the importation refined sugar rose by 78·5 per cent., and notwithstanding the imposition of countervailing duties upon beet sugar the sugar imported from bounty giving countries the increase has been as much as 159 per cent. It will interest smokers to know the Manila cigar is fast giving way to imitation "Havanas" from Holland, Belgium and Germany, some brands of which have become very popular; and of real Havanas only small quantities are imported. Cheap cigarettes, especially from America, are year by year becoming more popular with the natives of India, and a considerable quantity is now imported also from Shanghai and Japan, where cigarettes are made up from American tobacco. In exports there was an enormous expansion in the coal trade, the increase being attributable to the high price of English coal and to industrial activity in Europe and America. The greater portion of the exports to foreign ports went, as before, to Ceylon, which took 103·4 per cent. more than in the preceding year. A remarkable expansion of thirteen times the previous year's export took place at the same time to Aden, while 3,130 tons were shipped to Suez for the Egyptian Railways and 2,602 tons were actually sent to England. The exports of tea have been steadily rising year by year, and the advance of 18½ million lbs., or 12·3 per cent. recorded in 1899-1900 has been followed by a further increase of 14 ½ million lbs., or 8·5 per cent., in 1900-01, and shipments were the heaviest on record. In the coasting trade the importation of cotton goods from Bombay formed the largest item of Indian produce, the increase being over 6 per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Plassy, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 2 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Saturday next.

The meeting of the Corporation yesterday was specially intended for consideration of the Water questions. On the strength of a statement from the Water Engineer, however, the Hon. Mr. Mehta moved at the outset that the whole subject be deferred pending the receipt of reports from the Executive Engineer and the Municipal Commissioner on the statements made by the Water Engineer. Mr. Lund moved as an amendment that the consideration of the letters of the Water Engineer be postponed pending the receipt of the reports asked for but that the other items on the agenda be proceeded with forthwith. The Corporation spent an hour discussing this point and eventually the motion deferring the whole subject was carried. The Corporation thereafter gave sanction to the payment of Rs. 21,000 to Messrs Crawford and Brown, Municipal Solicitors, as a compromise on their bill of costs for preparing amendments to the Municipal Act. A firm of solicitors wrote on behalf of Mr. Baptista and others requesting the Corporation not to sanction the grant and threatening legal action. A letter was also submitted from Mr. Baptista on the same lines.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Starling, at the High Court yesterday, directed a rule nisi to issue against Mr. F. F. Gordon, editor, and Mr. R. D. Hughes, printer and publisher of the "Advocate of India" newspaper, requiring them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court for having in their paper of the 15th inst. published an article headed the "Tramway Trouble". It was argued by the Hon. Mr. Scott, who applied for the rule nisi, that the article had a distinct bearing on the suit filed in the court by the Tramway Company against the Municipal Corporation, which was sub judice.

THUNDERSTORMS hane occurred in Simla and the neighbouring hills lately, but there is still no marked sign of the monsoon in the Central Himalayan region

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a survey of the approaches to Chittagong, which will probably be carried out in September next, or the January following.

RUGBY-PLAYING regiments will be interested to learn that a tournament for a Rugby Union Challenge Cup will be held in Calcutta about the middle of September.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has sanctioned the continuance for another year of the punitive police posted at Isa Khel and in a number of disturbed villages in the Bannu district.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 1st June, 1901, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1900 of 79,771 maunds and Rs. 15,173 in the earnings.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

ITS ECONOMIC FUTURE.

WE give below the full text of Mr. Archibald Colquhoun's observations on the future of the new colonies, in his book "of The Renascence of South Africa" from which we quoted yesterday in our remarks on the report of the South African Lands Commission, in regard to the necessity for a consistent and well directed policy to prevent a recurrence of disorder and the waste of the whole expenditure of blood and treasure. To make the new countries thoroughly British is imperative.

It is obvious, writes Mr. Colquhoun, that if South Africa is to realise the hopes of the British nation she must receive some assistance from without. The question is in what form must this assistance come? It is usually conseded that the one thing needful is a large influx of British blood and energy, and many schemes are afoot for inducing settlers to come. As has been pointed out the settlers, if they are to accomplish the regeneration of South Africa, must be agriculturits or cattle farmers. Miners and the men who form the "entourage" of mines are not settlers or colonists in the true sense of the word. Hitherto South Africa, unlike Australia or Canada, has not attracted British or other colonists. The stream of immigration has been constant, but has flowed out as fast almost as it flowed in. The permanent element has been Dutch. How can this be altered? Can we, at this critical juncture affect such a change in the natures of men, and in the conditions of life in South Africa, that we can people the wilderness and make the barren places to sing with fatness? Unless we can accomplish some such miracle (and the age of miracles is not past) another fifty years will find us masters of South Africa perhaps, but with the same shifting unstable hold and face to face with a solid body of Dutchmen, sons of the soil, and increasing in numbers yearly while we stand practically still.

A number of schemes are afoot to provide the necessary white agricultural element in South Africa and one of the most favoured is that of soldier settlers, to be assisted by the State, and entirely supported for the first few years, while engaged in irrigation, building and so forth. This would provide—theoretically both for the military defence and the agricultural development of the country. A somewhat similar scheme is that of offering grants of land, and a retaining fee to those of the forces now in South Africa who might desire to remain, under the condition that they should act as a sort of police. There are many objections to such plans, first and foremost being that of the difficulty of making farmers out of soldiers. It is not so easy as it sounds to beat a sword into a plough share, and too often the result is that both are spoilt. The difficulty is no new one, and as far back as eighty years ago an attempt was made at state-aided colonization in Albany, north of Cape Colony. Bands were sent out under leaders and established in various districts, but the result was not succesful. Successive years of blight, floods and other misfortunes discouraged the colonists and finally an elaborate, system of relief had to be organised for them. Many gravitated to the towns, or found their way home, the only good result being that a certain leaven of British blood remained in that part among the Dutch. An experiment was tried on similar lines in Rhodesia, after the occupation, when the pioneers and mounted police of the Chartered Company were given farms and induced to settle. These men had been for some time making acquaintance with the land and conditions of life, so that they had an advantage not to be possessed by those to whom farms are to be granted under the present scheme, yet the experiment was an entire failure. None of the men really settled down, but after a short time sold their farms to land speculators and drifted in to the cities or to the mines. After the Warren expedition another attempt was made to induce settlement, under similar conditions and with equally unsuccessful results. The chief reason for this is that no country in the world requires more knowledge and experience, under its present conditions, and that it is not a land where any casual man who possesses a few pounds and plenty of energy can be planted down and told to farm. It is suggested that the quasi-soldier-policeman-farmer should have instruction during the first year or so from some farmer of experience, but any such plan must be at once rejected as inadequate if not impracticable. Another difficulty is that of bringing out or providing wives for the soldier settlers. This, was an obstacle which met Sir George Grey when, some fifty years ago, after the Crimean War, he attempted to settle on the land part of the German legion who had been in the pay of Britain. This, however, was the most successful attempt ever made, for a certain number settled down, intermarried with the Duch and became valuable colonists but their nationality makes it impossible to argue from their case. They had many qualities lacking in the British colonist.

The question of selection is an insuperable difficulty. Anyone who has any experience of emigration work can testify to the impossibility of guaranteeing that the right class of men are sent out. The only safe source would be from colonials, and even there a grave difficulty at once arises, for the right sort of colonist does not need—and probably would not wish—to leave his own colony. The result of an indiscriminate granting of land to all who might express the desire to stay in South Africa would draw together men of two classes. First, the inexperienced new chum, say an Army Reserve man raw from home, probably with the traditions of Army discipline still clinging to him, and making it difficult for him to strike out for himself; or else the even less experienced youth, anxious to carve a living for himself in the new world, but without the slightest conception of the difficulties he will meet. These will find that all they have learnt at home stands them in little stead as masters, while as workmen they have to compete against black labour. Secondly there will be a class of wastrels, many with plenty of experience, dearly bought in other colonies or at home. These will snatch eagerly at any offer or concession, and will as eagerly take the first opportunity of selling their land, and will gravitate to mines or towns where they will swell the population of "mean whites." I do not, of course, expect that all the colonists recruited by such methods as I describe will fall into one or other of these categories, but the majority are likely to do so, and the money expended in schemes like these will be worse than wasted.

The expense of such experiments is another objection, and it is useless to urge that the soldiers settlers would save Great Britain part of the expense of garrisoning the country. The country will not, for some time, be sufficiently tranquil to dispense with a garrison, and scattered farmers could not supply its place, or be sufficiently organised. One or other of their functions would be neglected. Again, if it were possible to select the best colonials and settle them in farms they would still have to be subsidized and helped for several years, and it is difficult to see how Great Britain could be expected to pay the expenses of Australians, for instance, in South Africa.

All such attempts at artificially stimulating settlement on the land is doomed to failure, for it ignores the principle of "natural selection," and substitutes for the proper position of colonists a quasi-dependence on the State. The true method is to induce men to colonise, not by bribes or subsidies, but by making it worth their while to come freely, by improving the conditions of life, opening communications, cutting down tariffs, and by the introduction of irrigation. One of the chief deterrents to colonists hitherto, has been the insolation necessitated by settling on the land. The lonely farm, the vast stretch of empty country round it, the black population, cutting him off from his neighbours, the absence of all the amenities of life, have combined to discourage any but the stoutest, and have rendered a farmer's life an exile only to be borne until some better opportunity came along. This condition of affairs can be remedied first by irrigation, which will reduce the size of a farm necessary for a living (15 acres being sufficient instead of 6,000) and renders the crops far more regular, and second by Railways, which will link the farms together and to the townships, and make the transport of goods cheap and easy.

Irrigation should be done by the State, not by land companies, whose effect is always in the end to paralyse and queeze the farmer. It is calculated that in the Cape alone 5,000,000 acres might be irrigated, with an increased value of £20 per acre, which would add over £100,000,000 to the value of the Colony.

These are not inexpensive methods, but they have the merit, as speculations that they do not depend for their success on the "morale" of a certain number of individuals, as would be the case with an army of subsidised settlers, but on the energy and enterprise of the whole British race, not usually slow to take advantage of such opportunities as would be offered by the Renascent South Africa. The lands, when they are ready, should be offered to colonists on easy terms, as in New Zealand and Canada, and should be freed from red-tape trammels. The initiation of public works and of many others, such as the building of school houses, Municipal buildings and so forth, should be the first task of the Government, and for this many of the irregular troops now engaged in South Africa might be retained, and work in detachments, on a quasi-military footing, and under military officers as well as trained overseers. The Tran Siberian Railway line was built under similar conditions.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

WILL RETAIN THE ISLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The French Consul General at Sydney, being interviewed, said that France having taken possession of and colonised the New Hebrides, was likely to retain the Islands, and would certainly object to any other Power annexing them.

THE TURKISH MISSION TO CHINA.

RETURN BY RAIL.

The Turkish Mission to China has left Shanghai for Japan, and will return to Turkey probably by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A "Times" telegram from Peking states that Russia has informed the Chinese Envoys that she will require the resumption of the Manchuria negotiations immediately the indemnity agreement is signed.

DISASTROUS CLOUD BURST IN VIRGINIA.

Owing to a cloud burst in Virginia a dam broke, flooding two Counties and it is stated 300 people have been drowned.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Plassy, with the English mails of 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m., to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Bombay Mails of 8th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

CASE AGAINST THE BENGALEE.

EXPEDITIOUS HEARING DESIRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

The Case in which Mr. Jolly, late of the Assam Service, charges the Hon'ble Surrendranath Banerji, Editor and proprietor of the "Bengali" news paper, came before the High Court to-day. On the motion of the plaintiff, whose counsel applied to have the hearing of the case expedited as under ordinary circumstances it would not come up for hearing for at least two years. In the alternative counsel applied to have the complainant and some of his witnesses examined "de bene esse". Plaintiff's counsel stated that his client was dismissed from Government Service for being absent without leave, but the "Bengali" stated that the real reason of dismissal was that he robbed his fellow officer of Rs. 600 and purchased a gun in Calcutta with some of the stolen money. Justice Stanley saw no reason to expedite the hearing but granted the alternative application. The examination of witnesses will be held three weeks hence.

WANT OF WAGONS ON THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

SPEECH IN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. C Turner, partner of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company in a speech in the Chamber of Commerce, dealing with the urgent need of increased Railway facilities for Calcutta, stated that owing to the shortage of coal wagons on the East India Railway, the British India Steam Navigation Company had, during the past two months, suffered actual loss of over a lakh of rupees and that other firms had also suffered heavy losses.

BURST OF THE MONSOON IN CALCUTTA.

After a spell of exceedingly hot weather the monsoon rains set in this evening and deluged the principal streets. This is the first downpour of monsoonish character that has occurred in Calcutta this year.

It is still raining heavily.

ESTIMATED JUTE CROP.

The first forecast of the jute crop was issued by Government this morning. It gives the areas sown this year at about 2,216,500 acres, and the outturn is estimated at 94 per cent. gross. The outturn of the past season is now estimated as 64 lakhs bales gross-outturn; the present season as sixty-two and a half lakhs bales, or fifteen and a half annas of a normal crop.

SUICIDE IN CALCUTTA.

Yesterday, a European woman, a boarding housekeeper in Hare Street, committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. She was a hard drinker and had recently been remonstrated with by her landlord and also a lodger.

THE HOWRAH TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF INSPECTOR DESSA.

Inspector Dessa, who was shot by Pereira last week at Howrah, died yesterday morning.

ABNORMAL HEAT IN CALCUTTA.

The weather in Calcutta is abnormally hot; there has been no rain for several days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

HONGKONG, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's Steamer "Bormida" left Singapore for Bombay on the 23rd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Miike Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on 22nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surat's firm :—

Good Bhownuggar 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	27 4-16

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The Casualties in South Africa up to June 4th were :—Killed—Lieutenant C. W. Hulse and Captain W. Longfield. Wounded Severely : Lieutenant L. Bennett, all Imperial Yeomanry.

6th—Killed : Lieutenant Allan-Cameron, 2nd Gordons, Lieutenant Strong, Second Bedfords, and Lieutenant, J. Mair, N. S. W. Artillery. Wounded : Dangerously ; Captain Finlay, 2nd Bedfords.

11th—Killed : Capt Scott, 3rd Berkshires.

12th—Wounded : Dangerously, Lieutenant H. Harford ; Imperial Yeomanry.

14th—Wounded : Dangerously, 2nd Lieutenant Ching, 3rd Dorsets.

15th—Wounded : Severely : Lieutenants K. Halse, Queensland Bushmen, and W. Rudkin, R. H. A.

17th—Wounded : Severely, Lieutenant E. J. Slaughter, Slightly, Lieutenant A. H. Jamieson, both Imperial Yeomanry.

19th—Wounded slightly, Major Marshall, 1st Derbyshires, and Lieutenant Rostron, 2nd Northumberland Fusilier's ; severely, Lieutenant B. Allsopp, Imperial Yeomanry. Captain Finlay, Bedfords is dangerously ill, but improving.

POSSIBLE FLOOD IN DERA GHAZI KHAN.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

It has been decided that in the event of the Civil Station, Dera Ghazi Khan, being seriously flooded, when the Indus rises, the Civil offices and establishments shall, if necessary, be moved into the Native Infantry lines. In this event the wing of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers will return to Bhuj and the Cavalry will be withdrawn to Mooltan with the exception of a Field troop which will remain as escort to the Civil authorities.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Lieutenant Colonels W. K. Hatch, I. M. S., Bombay, and E. Ferrand, I. M. S., Madras, are advanced to the higher position of their rank.

As now arranged, the first transport next cold weather will take home the N. C. O.'s, R. A., who could not be sent this season to join the permanent staff of auxiliary forces.

The recent ruling to the effect that officers cannot decline extension of Regimental command when offered to them raises the question of revoking the restrictions now in force regarding leave during the extended tenure, and the matter is now before the Government of India.

It has been decided that in corps with only one or without any certificated assistant Instructor, eight or nine efficient signallers shall draw pay as such.

Captains VansAgnew, 2nd Yorkshires, and Wardrop, 3rd Battery, R. F. A., proceed home, Lieutenant Withers, 26th Madras Infantry, proceeds to British Central Africa ; and Major Thomson, R. A. M. C., from Ceylon, is posted to Bangalore.

The 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots at Poona have been rearmed with Lee-Enfield Rifles.

Brigadier-General G. H. Mere-Molyneux goes on 60 days' privilege leave to England.

A CASE of what appears to be arsenical beer poisoning having come to the notice of the Military authorities, all beer in future, whether imported or otherwise, will be subjected to periodical analysis.

Government have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 25,000 to the 15th Bengal Lancers, and a further advance of Rs. 10,000 to the 17th Bengal Lancers for expenses in connection with a horse run.

It has been ruled that officers availing themselves of any portion of the 90 days' South Africa leave before the 31st December next, thereby debar themselves from taking ordinary accumulated privilege leave next year.

Major-General Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, now engaged on special duty at the War Office in connection with artillery reorganisation, will not return are until November. His five years' tenure of his appointment in India will expire on March 29th, 1902.

The annual reliefs of Native regiments are now being taken up at Army Head-quarters. The delay in the matter has been due to uncertainty as to what troops were returning from China. The British reliefs will present more difficulty, owing to the continuance of the war in South Africa.

The transport Haiching arrived in Calcutta on Friday with General Cummins commanding and the Staff of the Fourth Brigade of the China Force and the Bikanir Imperial Service Regiment. General Cummins issued orders for the breaking up of the Brigade on arrival at Calcutta.

Sialkote is to be the Regimental centre of the 33rd Punjabi Mahomedans, the 40th and 46th Bengal Infantry, which are now linked together. The 33th and 40th have hitherto had Ferozepore and Mian Mir respectively as their regimental centres, while the 46th is being raised at Sialkote.

The transport Glengyle which left Hongkong on June 12th arrived at Madras on Monday morning with No. 3 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, and the 53rd Native Field Hospital and the 28th Madras Infantry on board. The officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Howrie, Major Dawes, Captains Jackson, Donumchetti, Oakes, and Field, Lieutenants Branson, Rewse, Ross, and Manson, of the 28th Madras Infantry ; Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Garstin of the Madras Sappers ; and Captain Entrican, I.M.S., and Captain Shaw, 34th Pioneers. The troops took no part in the fighting, but were on the lines of communication between Wei-hai-Wei, and Tientsin where they had a very pleasant time, the troops keeping in excellent health. The voyage from Hongkong was pleasant and the Glengyle proved a comfortable ship. The 28th Madras Infantry leave shortly for Secunderabad. The 1st Madras Pioneers arrive in a week or two.

BOMBAY DEPARTURE—JUNE 24.—Sandys, Captain, Bombay, R. H. A., off leave to Poona.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JUNE 23.

A public meeting was held to-day, at which Rao Saheb Warad presided. Several speeches were made on the subject of the New Land Revenue Bill and the audience showed deep interest in the resolutions proposed and which requested the Government to postpone the second reading for at least six months. The speakers stated no case had been made out for introducing the bill, and that it takes no consideration of national sentiment regarding proprietary rights, and expressing fears that in course of time wholesale forfeitures will occur. The agriculturists authorized the President to forward resolutions and a detailed petition to the Secretary of the Legislative Department, to be placed before the Select Committee and Council.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

POLO JOTTINGS.

THE 'VARSITY CRICKET MATCH.

THE RISE OF NOTTS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

THERE has probably never been a show so full of ponies of quality as that at Ranelagh on June 1st. There were two points of special interest to polo players and breeders of ponies which may be mentioned here. First, there were three distinct types of pony—the racehorse, the hunter, and the compact animal we connect theoretically with polo. Second, every pony in the show was an acknowledged performer at the game, and, with one exception, the prize-winners were among the best tournament ponies of the day. This exception was Signet, the very powerful-looking pony that won in the heavy-weight class. This animal has not yet had a chance of distinguishing itself, but will doubtless be heard of again. It was very satisfactory when such good judges as Lord Shrewsbury and Mr. Walter Buckmaster gave the 25-guinea cup to Matchbox, a chestnut mare, which later in the afternoon showed her quality as a polo pony in the memorable match, Ranelagh v. Hurlingham. It was a great triumph, because Matchbox—beat such famous ponies as Mademoiselle, Luna, and Siren. The team class was an interesting one. The prize was offered for the best four ponies the property of the same owner. Mr. Walter Jones won with four charming ponies ; and we know that he has two more as good in stable in Pearl and Little Fairy. We might envy his good fortune if we did not reflect that to have got together such a stable of ponies means purchase money, and, above all, good judgment. Perhaps the general public enjoyed the handiest pony competition as much as anything. The judges set the riders and ponies such tasks of turning, pulling-up, and galloping in figures of eight as are most likely to test that handiness without which speed or good looks are of small use. Mr. Gresham Gilbey won with Spinster, and his brother, Mr. Guy Gilbey, was second with Black Diamond. No one will deny that handiness and good looks went together in this case.

There have been few finer games at polo than Ranelagh v. Hurlingham, which everyone watched to the end, regardless of dinner engagements and falling rain. Here was polo at its very best. The combination of the Ranelagh team (Mr. Walter Jones, and Messrs. G. A., E. D., and Charles Miller) and the incomparable horsemanship of Hurlingham (Mr. Godfrey Heseltine, Mr. Freake, Mr. Walter Buckmaster, and Mr. John Watson) were delightful to watch. How easy it looks when Mr. Buckmaster swings his stick to hit a near-side backhander, or when Mr. John Watson places the ball in the best place for his own side to hit from. Yet, only try and see how difficult it is to do more than hit the ball when the descendant of a Derby winner is racing under you! Perhaps the honours of this magnificent game rested with Mr. Godfrey Heseltine and Mr. E. D. Miller. The first had scarcely touched a stick for two years, and he was riding ponies new to him, and which were barely fast enough for their company. Yet, he clung to the opposing No. 4 gallantly, and rode on the ball when the opportunity came with dash and judgment. The second made one of the finest goals for pure control of the ball and judgment which has been seen this year. Unluckily, the decisive goal which snatched a possible, perhaps a probable, victory from Hurlingham came from a mishap to Mr. Buckmaster, whose saddle turned round in the last five minutes. Thus, Ranelagh won. But it would be rash to say that their team, which will doubtless represent Rugby next week, will win the champion cup. One good judge did say so after the game.

We were in the early days of the week on quite a different level of Polo. Hurlingham is playing out its annual handicap tournament. The managers wisely limited the earlier matches to 40 minutes ; and we would that all second-class games lasted no longer. There was a good entry—eight teams—and what is satisfactory, a fair sprinkling of good players. The possibilities of the coming players can hardly be known if they never have a chance of playing in first-rate company.

In the provinces, Catterick Bridge began its season last week on a ground in capital order. Liverpool holds its pony show, a popular local festival, on June 6th. Next week no one who likes polo at its best should miss that match in the champion cup where the Old Cantabs and Rugby meet. It should be a memorable contest, and depends, of course, on the draw. To-morrow the Hurlingham Club holds the annual pony show, with Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. J. E. Peat, and Capt. D. St. G. Daley as judges. May it be as good as Ranelagh's of last week ; better it could not be.

Now that the leafy month is here, Light and Dark Blues' thoughts anxiously turn to the final sequence of inter-'Varsity contests—shortly to commence, for in less than ten days the home cricket season will be over, and then both teams will be fairly before that greatest of all Mœcenases, the public. Opinions still differ greatly as regards the merits of the rival elevens. So far the Cantabs have fluctuated considerably, vide their latest performances. "W.G." took a pretty moderate let down to Fenners, and most people anticipated their defeat. Save Grace himself and Mr. Murdoch, no particular star was included in the London County team, and yet they beat the Cantabs by 103. This was hardly encouraging, albeit the fray was notable for the return to form of "Captain" Day in batting, and some good bowling on the part of Wilson and Dowson. The first named made 73 in old-time style at his second venture, his leg-hitting being especially brilliant. L. T. Driffield (the "Soccer" Blue) also hit out splendidly, but on the whole the batting was not out of the common. Happily both Wilson and Dowson are in good trim with the ball this season. The first-named took six wickets for 87 runs altogether, and followed this up by capturing seven Worcestershire wickets for 37 in the first innings of the succeeding match. The popular secretary of the C. C. C. is in excellent batting trim also, and quite "the" man of the team this year. Neither Howard-Smith nor E. G. M'Corquodale—of whom so much was expected—has fulfilled expectations so far, and the same may be said of Hind in lesser degree. One cannot congratulate the Cantabs upon their Worcestershire display of fielding. To find both 'Varsity teams slack in fielding is certainly an unique feature within my recollection, by the way! Evidently there is a good deal of truth in the current opinion of the 'Varsity teams :—Good defence, fair bowling, rank fielding. Allowing a margin, this is about correct, and for the bad fielding there is no possible excuse. The "Schools" and yet another trial match have been exercising the mind and muscle of Dark Blues during the week. This contest was remarkable for the Jessopian tactics of G. W. Kelly (Lincoln), the 'Varsity long jumper, who made 113 in short space out of an innings of 316. He hit seven 6's and twelve 4's. As Kelly is a capital change bowler also—ask the Surrey men about that—he is likely to get extended trial. Ersthausen again bowled finely, and his colours are assured. On Thursday the Oxonians meet Somersetshire, and the Cantabs antagonise Surrey. Then follow the Cantab v. South African match at Fenner's, and another trial match at Oxford, and the home season closes both ways. Up to date neither team is up to the usual high standard in any department of the game. Future developments will be anxiously watched by thousands, for very few wish to see a repetition of last season's issue, i.e., huge scoring and a draw. Frankly, however, this is what the present position points to.

An exciting finish occurred in the Notts v. Kent match at Trent Bridge. The first innings was of a moderate description. Notts made 198, Kent 150. Then William Gunn played one of his great innings, and the Notts' second attempt reached 310 for five wickets. Mr. Jones declared the innings closed. But the Kent batsmen, by no means dismayed, proceed to make runs so fast that at one time only 78 runs were needed with six wickets in hand, and plenty of time. Wass, however, suddenly began to bowl, and saved the fall of his side. Notts won by 12 runs about half-an-hour before time. This win, together with the other six, gave Notts an altogether new lease of life. They became a match winning side again last year, and remain so still. There is no doubt that this change in their fortunes is chiefly due to the great improvement in their bowling. For some years past Notts had had very poor prospects of ever winning a match on a good wicket ; the side had no bowling ; it could make runs, but had no means of getting its opponents out. The rise of Wass and John Gunn, however, has revived the past glories of the days of Shacklock and Attewell at their best. Notts has now as good a chance as any county side of getting batsmen out upon true, fast wickets. It is upon fast pitches rather than upon wet pitches, as are usually understood to be favourable to bowlers, that Wass and J. Gunn do their best performance. Last year this pair did really brilliant work during the first half of the season, but fell off a little during the second, probably owing to overwork. Gunn certainly was used up, and became quite stale at one time. He played in both the Gentlemen v. Players' matches ; he was very successful at the Oval, but at Lord's he bowled like a man who had been worked to pieces. Wass is the first good fast bowler Notts has had since the days of Shacklock. He is a peculiar bowler. He takes a short run and bowls at a much greater pace than one would expect from his style. When quite fresh his bowling is very difficult to play. He sends down a ball which breaks right across the wicket from the leg to the off ; it does not merely swing across with his arm, but regularly breaks from leg. This is a very peculiar characteristic in a fast bowler. There is no more difficult ball to be met with in county cricket to-day than Wass's ball which pitches on the leg stump and takes the top of the off-stump. Excellent pair as they were, Wass and Gunn could not do all the bowling. What was needed particularly was a good medium-pace right-hander of the Attewell type. Mr. Dixon bowled well at times, and Mr. A. O. Jones' leg-breaks were very useful, but something more was needed. It looks now as if Hallam would exactly fill up the deficiency. If Hallam keeps his health and bowls as well as he is known to be able, Notts will this season be stronger than any county but Yorkshire and Lancashire in bowling.

The relative value of batting and bowling is well illustrated by the fact that whereas Notts did far better last year than the year before, the Notts batsmen were not nearly as successful. Mr. A. O. Jones, Shrewsbury, and W. Gunn all fell considerably below their form of 1899. A more variable summer was only a partial explanation of this. Shrewsbury played a remarkable innings against Kent, at Blackheath, on a bowler's wicket, and also did a fine performance against Yorkshire, but he certainly was not in as good form as the year before. This also applies to William Gunn, though his 137 at Trent Bridge v. Kent was an innings worthy to rank with his very best. Mr. A. O. Jones started very well last year, but fell off afterwards. He is said to have been too hasty and impatient to score. This year W. Gunn seems to be in excellent form, and Arthur Shrewsbury has done some run-getting. If only both these great players could return to their very best form Notts would indeed be a formidable side now it can get its opponents out. Mr. A. O. Jones appears to be quite himself again; he has made a score nearly every time he has gone to the wicket. Mr. Dixon, in the Surrey match, gave another example of his ability to make runs when they are most wanted. It is quite possible that had he not played so well Surrey instead of Notts might have won the match. John Gunn is, of course, a strong bat, and Dench a consistent scorer. Mr. W. B. Goodacre has shown he can score heavily against the best bowling in the country. Altoghter, the Notts batting should be sufficiently strong to give its bowlers a fair chance of winning matches. If, during the next year or two, some more young batsmen of quality can be found in Nottingham, this county has a fine prospect of disputing the premier position with Yorkshire and Lancashire, or, indeed, of recovering the place it used to hold in the days gone by. Of recent years Yorkshire and Lancashire have been the only county clubs to find home-born players of much value. The interest of county cricket will be greatly enhanced if Nottingham again strikes on a rich vein of material. There seems no reason why villages such as Kegworth should not produce as much talent now as in the past.

What would make the Championship really interesting again would be for Surrey to find two good medium pace bowlers, one left-hand and the other right-hand, and for Middlesex to find a good fast bowler. Then we should have a group of genuinely first-class counties in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Notts, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, with Essex and Gloucestershire not far behind. Some of the sides at present reckoned as first-class are really not up to the standard which should obtain in English first-class cricket. Derbyshire, Worcestershire, and Hampshire are very shaky. Sussex, Somersetshire, and Liecestershire are fairly strong in batting, but their bowling leaves a good deal to be desired ; especially as it is not backed up by capable fielding. How to improve the fielding is, of course, an important question. In the matches which Sussex has played this year the fielding both on the Sussex side and among its oponents, with the exception of Gloucestershire, can only be called bad. It is not so much that catches have been dropped as that the whole style of the fielding has been poor and disappointing. One cannot help feeling that the defect could be cured, as all the sides in question have been seen to field very well on occasions. The worst of preaching on the subject is that one is very liable to miss a couple of easy chances in the very next match. Still, it is quite clear that something ought to be done. A high standard of fielding throughout the counties would not only tend, as has been pointed out over and over again, to a decrease in the number of drawn matches, but would greatly enhance the spectacular interest in the game. Even when batting is slow and dull the game remains lively provided the fieldsmen are all on their toes to save runs and secure catches.

All foreign entries for Henley Regatta closed last week, but at the time of writing the list had not been published. With Pennsylvania University for the "Grand," however, our amateur oarsmen appear to have a combination which will fully test their merits, if the reports of the American crew are to be believed. Leander will be able to put on a strong eight, and New College should also be well up to Henley "Grand" standard. Cambridge entries are doubtful until after the "May" races. Of the Metropolitan crews, London and Thames will, as usual, put on for the "Grand," and will have the advantage this year of giving their men racing experience at Walton Regatta on June 15th, where, indeed, the majority of Henley crews, outside University combinations, will be tried. Next to the "Grand" foreign competitors generally seem most anxious to win the "Diamond," but the "Sculls" should not leave the country, with Fox, the "Wingfields" holder, and Blackstaffe entering, even if Hemmerde, the holder, and Howell, a former winner, do not compete.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

AMONG recent contributions to the All India Memorial are Rs.15,000 from the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, Rs. 5,000 from the Dewan of Palahpur, Rs. 1,000 from the Delhi and London Bank, Rs. 500 each from the "Pioneer" and the Sarrangarh State C. P., and Rs. 167 as a first instalment from the Raja of Sarila, Bundelkhand. The Second Punjab Infantry have subscribed Rs. 480, the thirty-third (Punjabi Mahommedan) Regiment of Bengal Rs. 476, the East York Regiment (1st Battalion) Rs. 459 and the third Gurkha Rifles (2nd Battalion) Rs. 364. Certain of the staff of the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway have sent Rs. 271, bringing the total so far received from the staff of the Railway to Rs. 913. Some interesting donations are Rs. 515 collected at Dera Ghazi Khan by D. MacDonald Esq., Rs. 300 (second instalment) collected by Kumar Probhat Chandra Barua, Gauripur, Assam, from ryots &c., on his estate, making Rs. 500 in all and Rs. 226 collected by the Superintendent of Pathari in Bhopal.

As a large char-a-banc, drawn by four horses and carrying twenty-four persons, was being driven off the Downs after the Derby, it was overturned, and all the passengers were thrown violently upon the road. Many of the passengers were hurt, some of them seriously, and a man named Albert Simpson 49, died of his injuries soon after his admission to the cottage hospital, where he and nearly all the passengers were taken after the accident.

LIFE ON A "WIND JAMMER."

III

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE romance of the sea, which, in this prosaic age, we chiefly associate with the works of Clark Russell, and other writers of sea lore, died out with the advent of steam, but we still hear from time to time of exciting scenes enacted on sailing vessels which read like a chapter out of by-gone days. The employment of a large number of foreign seamen, both "Dagoes" and "Dutchmen" in our mercantile marine in recent years is to a certain extent responsible that these scenes are not of more frequent occurrence, as unfortunately the class of British seamen who partly man our sailing ships have earned, rightly so I am afraid, an unenviable notoriety for mutinous conduct when anything happens to make them discontented with the ship or her officers. Very few skippers now-a-days will ship a crew solely composed of British seamen as it almost invariably leads to trouble, so the general rule is to man the folk'sle with an equal number of foreigners, "Dutchmen" for preference, by following which rule an orderly crew that can be kept in hand is ensured. The British seaman of the present day not only expects better treatment than that meted out to him in the days of the old "wooden walls" in the matter of work and discipline, but also looks for better food and accommodation, hence it is more profitable to shipowners to employ foreigners who are, as a rule, content with anything they are given. In the case of British seamen who have proved refractory, the trouble nearly always arises over the quality of the food or the treatment by the officers. As regards the food the trouble is often only too well founded, and some ships have such a bad name in this respect, that it is impossible to get British seamen to sail in them. I have known of more than one case where the crew after finding the beef, pork, and biscuit so bad have put the ship back to port and refused to sail in her. Rough justice is as a rule done to the poor fellows who refused to be starved and a fortnight or month's imprisonment usually follows their action. It sometimes happens that a skipper finds himself with three-fourths of his crew—men belonging to different parts of the United Kingdom—and in 1887 it was my fate to be third mate of such a ship on a voyage from Cardiff to Bombay. As far as the food went the ship was no better or no worse than most ships. True, the beef and pork might have been a little fresher ; the biscuit of a more recent bake than it was, the tea with some semblance of taste of the real article, the sugar less full of grit, and a few occasional luxuries in the shape of tinned vegetables and butter might have been served out, but on the whole there was nothing outrageously bad about the food, and the "soft tack," i. e., fresh bread which was served out twice a week did credit to the "doctor" as the ship's cook is called. The chief mate's treatment of the men was perhaps hardly according to Hocker, but then he saw a day after we had been at sea that our skipper had succeeded in filling the folk'se, with a lot of grumblers and idlers ; men who in no sense of the term could be considered or treated as seamen. Scarcely half of them could steer, and several of them, as it afterwards turned out, had never served in a sailing ship before and were consequently useless aloft. The few good men among them became sulky and discontented at the extra work thrown on them in consequence of the incapacity of the rest and soon there was every appearance of the whole crew breaking out into open mutiny. The chief mate thinking to break their spirit, treated them with a harshness beyond measure, and, indeed, to such an extent did he enforce discipline and work the men up, that it was always a dangerous undertaking for him to leave the poop at night and venture for'ard. One night in an unguarded moment he went for'ard in the second dog watch to see to some order being carried out over which the watch had evinced a tendency to shirk, when before he could move or help himself in any way, half a dozen men suddenly sprang on him and hoisted him over the topgallant rail. He, however, managed to keep a grip of the top of the rail and when the second mate and myself who had been attracted by the scuffle ran for'ard we found him hanging in this perilous position with the men hacking away at his hands to make him release his hold. With some difficulty we got him away from the men but not before we had been somewhat severely handled.

From that day henceforth there was always trouble with the men who hated the mate to that degree that they would not have hesitated to murder him had he given them an opportunity. Mingled with their hatred of him, however, was a certain wholesome fear of his strength. He had arms like most men's thighs, and woe betide the man whose face came in contact with his fist in a fair and square blow. Fortunately there were one or two good men to whom the steering of the ship could be entrusted, for had it been otherwise, the mates would have been compelled to undertake this duty themselves, especially at night in bad weather. The rest were, to sum them up briefly, as arrant a lot of "soldiers" (a term of derision used by sailors when speaking of men not up to their work as seamen) as has ever been my ill fortune to come across. There was no work they could be relied upon to do in a sailor-like fashion, and they availed themselves of every opportunity to shirk work up aloft in bad weather. In cases where all hands have been called on deck to reef topsails I have seen them slinking off in twos and threes with the intention of evading the call until the eagle eye of the mate has descried them and brought them to a sense of their duty. As far as the sails were concerned, they would cheerfully have seen every inch of canvas blown away from the bolt ropes before they would have stirred foot or hand to save them, but for their fear of the mate. Things nearly reached a crisis one night in bad weather off the Cape. We were running under reefed single topsails and as the weather showed signs of becoming worse, it was deemed advisable to furl the mizzen topsail. This was a job which in most ships would have been done by the watch on deck, but in our case it was a business for all hands. For some time previous to this the men had been more than usually sulky and morose, and when I went to the folk'sle to call out the watch below, I anticipated trouble of some kind. I was not far wrong as no sooner had I put my head inside the folk'sle and called out "all hands on deck" than I was met with a volley of abuse and plainly shown that if I did not clear quickly there would not be much of me left. The watch on deck taking their cue from the watch below left the deck and all refused to turn to and obey the order given them. After a bit they all came out of the folk'slle and commenced abusing the skipper and mate and, their attitude was so threatening that I felt sure a tragedy was about to be enacted. The skipper and mate had in the meantime armed themselves and the latter went for'ard with his hand in his pocket in a suggestive manner. Whether it was that the men noticed the bulge in his pocket and put it down to the correct cause or were cowed by his determined front I am not sure, but they all sprang into the rigging and went aloft swearing all kinds of threats against the mate. When the weather became fine again the mate lost no time in taking his change out of them and this was their last attempt to openly defy his orders though to the last day of the passage they preserved a mutinous attitude and shirked all the work they could.

R.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

A meeting of the Committee to raise a subscription for the Hedjaz Railway was held on Saturday in the evening under the auspices of the "Anjumani Islam" of Bombay and the following sums were subscribed on the spot.

Mr. Hajee Sabu Siddik	Rs. 5,000
Mr. Hajee Mahommed Mecci	Rs. 2,500
Mr. Hajee Adam Siddik	Rs. 2,500
Mr. Hajee Ahmed Osman Dawood	Rs. 2,000
Mr. Hajee Suleman A. Wahed	Rs. 1,500
Mr. Abdul Sattar Hajee Omar	Rs. 500
	Rs. 14,000

It is believed that this charitable work commands the sympathy of the Mahomedan public and it is hoped that further subscriptions amounting to a respectable sum will be collected in a short time.

THE maximum shade temperature at Allahabad during the 24 hours ending on Sunday morning was 112·7, the mean of the day being 99·4, as compared with a normal of 88·5.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE WATER QUESTION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding. The especial business of the meeting was the consideration of questions in reference to the water supply.

RULES ABOUT WATER TAPS.

With reference to Corporation resolution No. 958 the Commissioner sent a copy of the rules framed in connection with water taps, &c.

Dr. Dadachanji said they would see that these rules required a great deal of revision and he moved that they be referred to a Committee for consideration. This was agreed to.

THE WATER QUESTION.

WATER ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

THE WHOLE SUBJECT DEFERRED.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the rest of the items on the special agenda were all connected with each other and referred to the important question of the water supply. He found that there was a very strong feeling among members of the Corporation after having received a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, that a report should be obtained from the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer. In the ordinary course of business this report should have been submitted to the Executive Engineer and then after his remarks should have gone to the Commissioner and he thought they would have expected that the Commissioner should have sent that report to the Corporation with his observations. In a portion of the report there were serious charges, both against the department of the Executive Engineer and against the Commissioner and they must bear in mind that although the Commissioner never dies, just as the king never dies, still the Commissioner to whom these remarks would apply would be an absent Commissioner. He thought it was remembered that the Deputy Executive Engineer worked under the Executive Engineer. The water department was a department under the Executive Engineer and it was unfortunate that the Deputy Engineer should have sent his report straight to the Commissioner. To come to a definite conclusion on the matters involved it was necessary that they should have materials before them upon which they could judge what were the administrative defaults of the Department. Though it might be said that the matter would be again delayed, he thought in a matter of this character a delay of a week or a couple of weeks would not be of so great a character. The Corporation ought not to proceed to consider the question without full materials before them and he therefore moved that the consideration of the items on the special agenda be postponed and that in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain and submit to the Corporation a report from the Executive Engineer on the statement of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, together with the observations of the Commissioner at as early a date as possible.

Mr. Saroff in seconding the motion said that besides charges against the Executive Engineer the statement of the Water Engineer also contained serious charges against the Corporation itself. If they accepted this document as it was, it would form a precedent and not only the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, but the Drainage Engineer would consider it his right in future to send such statements direct to the Commissioner.

Mr. Cuife confessed that he could not follow the argument of the Hon. Mr. Metha in regard to this matter, because it seemed that there was absolutely nothing in common between the defence put forward by the Water Engineer, which they could consider at any time with the aid of the reports of the Executive Engineer and of the Commissioner, and the immediate requirements of the City. Measures were what were wanted at the present time and not mere unseemly wrangling as to the particular form which is to be observed in reports coming to the Corporation. They were met that day to bring some finality to the water question. What were they going to do? They were going to adjourn and put off perhaps for a fortnight or more an important public matter, a matter, he was told, on which the patience of the public was fast being tried. What possible connection was there with the quality of the Tulsi water and the letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer for Water works. They were surely competent that day to deal with that matter without deferring the consideration of the whole subject until the other report was brought forward. They had before them the report of the Water Committee making various recommendations and the letter of the Water Engineer had no bearing on them and there was nothing to prevent them from dealing with the Water Committee's report that day. There were recommendations made in regard to the mains and it was perfectly competent for them to deal with them that day even though they deferred the consideration of the Water Engineer's letter until a later stage.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said that there were certain allegations in the Water Engineer's report both against his own subordinates as well as against the Executive Engineer and the Commissioner and it was necessary that the question should be postponed in order to give the Engineer and the Commissioner the opportunity to explain these allegations after due enquiry.

Sir Balchandra Krishna said the tension of the public mind on this subject had come almost to the breaking point and it would have been advisable to proceed with the debate on this occasion but there was something in Mr. Mehta's argument that the serious allegation contained in the Water Engineer's report should be first attended to and the Executive Engineer should have the opportunity of having his say on the subject as well as the Commissioner. He would, however, only support the proposition if Mr. Mehta accepted a rider to his motion that the report he asked for be submitted within a fortnight. They could not shelve this question much longer, they must deal with it effectively. The public expected them to find an effectual remedy for the matters complained about, and if they went on shelving the question they would be failing in their duty.

Mr. Mehta accepted the rider.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil said that as there had been complaints against the Water Department it was only fair that the head of that department should be heard in his defence. He had been attacked for months but he had now opened his mouth and the Corporation should see whether the allegations he made were well founded or not. If they were well founded then the Water Engineer established his innocence because he was absolutely helpless.

Mr. Mehta in reply to Mr. Hormusjee said he would include in his motion asking for a report the words "especially with reference to the allegations in paragraph twelve."

Mr. Lund could not understand that the question of the complaints about the non-supply of water was so mixed up with the defence of the Water Engineer that they were as Mr. Hormusjee said absolutely inseparable. He quite agreed that the Water Engineer's defence and report should have careful consideration from the Corporation but that should not prevent them going on with the other questions. He therefore proposed as an amendment that the report of the Executive Engineer, Water Works, be postponed pending the receipt of the report asked for by Mr. Mehta and that the consideration of the other items of the water question be proceeded with forthwith.

Mr. Wadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Petit, and Mr. Khote spoke in support of the original motion.

Mr. Baptista did not see why such great importance was given to the report from the Water Engineer. The duty of the Corporation should be to consider the requirements of the City on the assumption that the administration was perfect and then make provision for the City's requirements. (laughter.)

Mr. Baptista : The Hon. Mr. Mehta laughs.

Mr. Mehta : Several other people laugh (renewed laughter).

Mr. Bapdista urged that there was no better opportunity than the present to show to the public they did not mean to shelve this question.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji asked if there was no connection between the Water Engineer's letter and the Water Question ; why was there such hurry in submitting it to the Corporation in an informal way. Unless they had the opinion of the superior officers no action could be taken upon it. There were a lot of complaints about the water supply and the Water Engineer stated that if there were proper arrangements and his subordinates had carried out orders, there would never have been any reason for complaints. They should know whether this was a fact or not.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin supported the amendment.

Mr. Aitken said he agreed with almost everything that had been said about the importance of dealing with the letter from the Water Engineer. He agreed with both sides. It was said that the Water Engineer attacked the Executive Engineer and the Commissioner and it was also said that the Water Engineer had been attacked. These were all reasons why the letter should be considered. But the only connection he could see between that letter and the other subjects on the agenda was that they were about water. They had got a report from the Water Committee dealing with the purity of Tulsi water and the question of waste and suggesting remedies. They had got proposals put before them looking to the future. The letter of the Engineer gave certain reasons for a state of things in the past. He could not see why they should mix up the Water Engineer's defence as to why he did not do things in the past with the question now before them as to what should be done in the future. The greater part of the Water Engineer's report was taken up in saying that he and his predecessors put certain proposals consistently forward. Members had come there expressly to deal with this great water question and this letter came in their way. One of the objections to it was that it had not come through the proper channel. In Government service the way of dealing with it in such an event would be by writing on the bottom returned for submission through the proper channel.

Mr. Mehta: We can't do that; because the Commissioner submitted it to us.

Mr. Aitken: Then too much stress should not have been laid on that point. This matter, he added, did not concern them there and they should put it aside for the present. They had a report from the Water Committee and several resolutions on the paper, and if after meeting to discuss these things they went away after postponing the subject; he did not know what the public and the newspapers would say.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail said the public would be disappointed if they did not deal with the question that day.

Dr. Sukhia was surprised to hear gentlemen who usually supported discipline making remarks such as had been uttered. Europeans were, as a rule, the best for discipline, but in this matter they were not.

Mr. McDonald: I would ask whether this is a right and proper thing?

Mr. Kabraji while agreeing that the Water Engineer's report should be deferred did not see why they should put off the consideration of the other questions. The Engineer's report was unsympathetic and one in which the fault-finding tendency prevailed.

Mr. Hormusjee: Is Mr. Kabraji in order in discussing the report?

Mr. Kabraji: No. (much laughter) I only submit that the report be sent back to the Water Engineer and that we proceed to consider the other report.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in replying on the debate observed that it was common sense to ask that a report which dealt not only with the Water Department and its deficiency, but also with the question of mains, which was dealt with in the Water Committee's report, should be considered with those points. Were they to divide these matters up? He was afraid Mr. Lund had not read the letter of the Deputy Engineer which comprised various other matters besides those connected with the administration of the Department. What were they to do with these matters?

Mr. Lund: Consider them when it comes forward again.

Mr. Mehta said that members had not considered the papers before them when they raised objection to his proposal: In that Corporation they would not be carried away by any threats or any intimidation of the public or the press. (Hear hear.) The only question before them was were they doing their duty. He did not care what the public or the press might say to-morrow if he was satisfied in his own conscience, that they were having this question discussed in a proper way. In asking that the report of Mr. Bruce be deferred and the consideration of the other questions be proceeded with, Mr. Lund had forgoten that he (Mr. Mehta) had a notice of motion which raised the question of the character of the water distribution. Were they going to deal with that notice without discussing the questions which Mr. Bruce had raised?

Mr. Kabraji: That question can be also postponed (laughter.)

Mr. Mehta: Oh, yes; I am perfectly prepared to see another member get up and say that the report of the Water Committee be postponed on account of the question of mains. So far as the mains for bringing Tansa Water to the existing reservoir the speaker stated that had already been decided a resolution having been passed on the subject.

Mr. Cuffe: Are we on the main question?

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Cuffe referred to this matter himself. He said you must discuss that question and now he prevents me from discussing it. Am I in order in discussing it or not!

The President: Perfectly in order (laughter).

Mr Mehta proceeding said he did not consider much about the discoloured water which was supplied for a few days. The question was a much larger one and concerned waste. The Corporation had said that the application of meters for the prevention of waste was not suitable to the habits of the people of this city. It had always been the belief of the Department and he charged Mr. Harvey with obstinacy on this point that meters would do the work. But they had pointed out and Mr. Santo Crimp had pointed out that measures for the inspection and prevention of waste would be nearly as good as the introduction of meters. (Hear, hear). The charge that he brought against the Water Department was that they had persistently refused; because they could not get what they asked, to employ the Inspection Staff the Corporation had given them for the purpose of going into houses and preventing waste. That was one question which he would raise on Mr. Bruce's report and the report of the Committee. The attitude of the Corporation had been absolutely misrepresented in this matter, and it had been said over and over again in the much vaunted press that the Corporation had refused to do anything. That was perfectly untrue. The position of the Corporation has been that while admitting that theoretically the adoption of meters would be a good measure it was unsuited for a large native city like Bombay. Mr. Santo Crimp went into the question; is was perfectly true that he was inclined to say introduce meters, but when he went round the native town and saw the habits of the people he said it would never do. In his report he told them that inspection and prevention of waste would do. He (Mr. Mehta) went against the water administration, they had taken one view and persistently held their hands and had not taken a measure which though it would not have fully stopped waste would have considerably diminished it. Mr. Bruce had attacked his subordinates and his superiors; and if his letter was so purely irrelevant to the other points as was stated why was Mr. Bruce in such a hurry to bring it forward on the very day when the subject of the water supply would be discussed.

On a division being taken Mr. Lund's amendment was negatived and Mr. Mehta's motion deferring the consideration of the whole subject on being put as a substantive proposition was carried with only one active dissentient.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENTS.

THE MUNICIPAL SOLICITORS' BILL.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved in accordance with a recommendation of the Standing Committee that sanction be given to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of the sum of Rs. 21,000, being the amount for which the Municipal Solicitors' claim in respect of the preparation of amendments of the Municipal Act has been compromised by the Commissioner. The Secretary read the following letter from Messrs. Dapthary and Ferreira, Solicitors:—

"We are instructed by our clients Messrs. Jas. Baptista, Dorabji N. Bahadurji, and K. N. Wadia to give you notice as follows. That they apprehend that the Corporation is about to pass a resolution sanctioning Rs. 21,000 for preparing amendments to the Municipal Act to be paid to the Solicitors, Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., out of the Municipal fund. We are instructed to require the Corporation not to pass such a resolution as the use of the fund for the above purpose will not be consonant to right and justice. Should, however, the Corporation despite the above demand pass the apprehended resolution, we are instructed to require you not to pay the amount as we are instructed by our clients to apply to the Court for an injunction against your doing so. Please let us know as soon as the resolution is passed whether you intend to pay the sum or not and the secretary who read a letter which had been forwarded to the Commissioner and himself by Mr. Baptista stating that be would take legal action should the payment be sanctioned as it would be illegal and ultra vires.

Mr. Baptista again raised the point of order on which he was out ruled when the subject was discussed on a former occasion. The President said the Corporation had already passed a resolution as far as the payment of the costs were concerned and the question now before the Corporation was the compromise as arranged by the Commissioner and accepted by the Standing Committee.

Mr. Baptista: May I ask will I be in order in discussing the illegality of the payment!

The President: You are out of order.

Mr. Baptista: Will you take a note of that?

The President: No. I have given my ruling and I cannot take any note of this.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil rose to speak.

Mr. Mehta said he had no right to make a speech.

Mr. Hormusjee: I am asking to have the ruling explained.

Mr. Mehta: You have no right at all.

The President: It is not for you or anybody to question the president's ruling.

Mr. Hormusjee: I am not going now to question the ruling for a moment, I wish it to be clear.

Mr. Mehta said he had no right to discuss the question of the ruling.

Mr. Hoomusjee then proceeded to state his objections to the payment being sanctioned.

After further discussion an amendment was proposed that the question be postponed to the August meeting.

The amendment was lost and the motion sanctioning payment was declared carried by eighteen against six.

Mr. Baptista demanded a poll and on the division the voting was 18 for the motion and six against. The motion was therefore carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

THE experiences of her last tour in the United States seem to have opened Madame Sarah Bernhardt's eyes to the intellectuality of the American woman. Interviewed in Brussels, the great actress said that she found American women much superior to French women. In America the woman is intellectual in the broadest sense of the word, and the husband works for her. "The American girl is elegant and pretty. She marries as late as possible. She postpones marriage because she enjoys absolute liberty."

HOME CRICKET NOTES.

J. G. GREIG in Hampshire's match with Yorkshire was dismissed in the first innings without scoring but made 28 in the second. He was clean bowled each time by Hirst and Wainwright. He was put on to bowl and got one wicket for 32 runs. This is his fourth County match and with the exception of his bowling performance against Derbyshire it must be confessed he has shaped disappointingly. Later on when he gets more used to the conditions of home wickets he will doubtless do better but in the meantime there is the danger that the Hants executive may leave him out of the team if he does not show an improvement in the next match or two.

Absan-ul-Hak I notice has not played in any matches for Hampstead during the last two weeks, his compatriot and fellow-club player Mohamed Said was, however, the second highest contributor to the Hampstead innings with 29 in a match against Granville (Lee).

W. L. Murdoch, Cuttell, Bird, Wilson (Worcestershire), and B. C. Cooley (South Africans) all made spectacles during the week, while C. E. de Trafford, L. V. Harper and Robson, who each made 1 and 0 in matches narrowly escaped a similar fate. L. V. Harper's non-success has caused him to drop out of the Light Blue team a fact which all old Rossallians will regret as he started the season in most promising fashion.

The centurians this week are, H. B. Hayman, L. J. Moon, H. B. Chinnery, G. L. Jessop, W. Gunn, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, F. Mitchell, Kinneir, W. G. Quaife, Tyldesley, C. J. B. Wood, and Pearson (Worcestershire), a much smaller list than the previous week when the number was more than double this. Warwickshire's 532 for 4 wickets against Lancashire was the largest innings of the week, Middlesex, 483 in the first innings against Gloucestershire being the next highest. The lowest innings were the South Africans 74 v Warwickshire, Kent's 76 v. Lancashire, Leicestershire 84 v. Yorkshire, and Hampshire's 75 v. Yorkshire.

The best bowling performances were W. M. Bradley's 14 wickets for 154 for Kent v. Lancashire, Sharp's 11 for 105 for Lancashire in the same match, Wilson's 14 wickets for 75 for Worcestershire v. Cambridge University; Tate's 12 for 96 for Sussex v. Somerset; Rhodes, 13 for 96 for Yorkshire v. Leicestershire; and Mead's 11 for 77 for Essex v. South Africans.

Of the thirteen first class matches played during the week only one, that between Middlesex and Gloucestershire was left unfinished. The heaviest defeat sustained was in the match between Yorkshire and Leicestershire, the former winning by an innings and 128 runs.

R.

CRICKET IN POONA.

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS' XII vs. MR. SPROTT'S XII.

A half day scratch match between the above teams was played at the Gymkhana on Saturday which ended in a win for Capt. Douglas' team by 44 runs. Schofield 32, Wilkins 40, and Theobald 42 were the chief contributors on the winning side. There were a greater number of double figures among Mr. Sprott's twelve, than among their opponents as Arthur scored 13, Ward 23, Sprott 20, Sale 11, and Edwardes 14. Clifton, Wilkins, and Milman shared the bowling honours on the winning side, while Edwardes proved most destructive for the other team. The following were the scores:—

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS' XII.

Chichester b Edwardes	0
Schofield c Sale b Bird	32
Carlton st Sprott b Edwardes	6
Milman b Edwardes	0
Murray l b w Edwardes	1
Wilkins st Sprott b Hartwell	40
Theobald not out	42
Gledstanes l b w Hartwell	7
Ross b Edwardes	3
Clifton l b w Hunt	0
Talal Moochool Shah b Edwardes	1
Douglas st Sprott, b Sale	5
Extras	13
Total	150

MR SPROTT'S XII.

Arthur l b w Milman	13
Hartwell b Clifton	3
Bird c Schofield b Milman	3
Rogers l b w Milman	1
Hunt c Jalal Shah b Clifton	6
Baynes b Wilkins	9
Ward b Wilkins	23
Tod b Clifton	0
Jalal Shah b Milman	2
Sprott, b Theobald	20
Sale b Wilkins	11
Edwardes not out	14
Extras	1
Total	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clifton	8	15	3	3
Theobald	4	20	0	1
Milman	11	23	3	4
Carlton	5	18	0	0
Wilkins	51	19	0	3
Murray	3	9	0	0

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION AT SURAT.

A SURAT correspondent writes on June 22:—In accordance with the request made by the Managing Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch, of the National Indian Association to take steps to revive the Surat Branch of that Association, invitations were issued by Mrs. E. Moscardi, wife of the District Judge of Surat, to the principal ladies and gentlemen of the city, both European and Native, to meet at her bungalow, on Wednesday afternoon to take the necessary steps in the matter. Mr. Moscardi explained that the project of reviving the Surat Branch had been suggested previously, but various difficulties prevented them from carrying out the plan. He briefly enumerated the laudable objects of the proposed society and the ways in which they were to be carried out. He specially thanked the Hon. Mr. Lely and Mrs. Lely for the willing aid given by them, and in conclusion, he moved that the Surat Branch of the National Indian Association be revived.

The Hon. Mr. Lely and several others spoke. A letter was read from Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch, sympathizing with the movement and regretting his inability to attend.

Mr. Madenlal gave a brief account of the work of the Bombay Branch and specially impressed upon the audience, the suggestions made by Lady Harris, once President of the Bombay Branch, and the necessity and desirability of having life members for the stability of such an association. Mr. Ranjit, son of Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, J. P., Hon. Secretary of the Surat defunct Branch, gave an account of that Branch and handed over the Post Office Savings Bank Pass Book with a balance of Rs. 263. A committee consisting of Mr. Moscardi as President, Mrs. Moscardi as Secretary, Mr. Burjorji E. Mody as Treasurer, Dr. Dosabhai Pestonji, Rev. Mr. Scott, R. B. Mukundrai, Mr. Wales, Dr. Rukhmabai and several others as members, was formed.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAND REVENUE CODE.

OPPOSITION FROM SALSETTE.

THE inhabitants of Salsette in the Thana District have addressed a memorial to the Governor-in-Council in reference to the proposed amendment of the Land Revenue Code. They State:—

That Your Excellency's memorialists have heard with great dismay that a bill has been, without the usual notice to the public, brought before the Legislative Council with the object of taking away the permanent right of the subjects to their occupancy holdings in certain cases. Your memorialists submit it is not so urgent a measure as might justify so great a hurry.

Your Excellency's memorialists desire to prefer a memorial to Your Excellency submitting their views against the passing of the said Bill into Law. But as the time at the disposal of Your Excellency's Memorialists to do so is exceedingly short, the memorialists pray that the time for the report of the Select Committee be sufficiently extended so as to allow the Memorial to be submitted to the Select Committee before they make their report to the Council.

Your Excellency's memorialists humbly submit that they require about two months for submitting their Memorial, which time they hope Your Excellency would be graciously pleased to grant.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

THE FOCUS OF ASIATIC POLICY.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THE NEW POWER AT THE GATE OF INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

German prestige in the matter of railway construction was thoroughly established, and when they had reached Konia, a glance at the map will show that the first part of any possible trunk line from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf was already in their hands. Both the English line, from Smyrna to Diner, commenced so far back as 1856, and the French line, from Smyrna to Afiun-kara-hissar, were cut off from their commercial hinterland. It was known that the next competition would be for the Baghdad Railway itself, and in the middle of 1899 the struggle was opened. In the meantime, Germany had encouraged her military pupil, the Turk, in the Greek War, and had laid down the flute in Crete. The Kaiser had visited Constantinople and Jerusalem as the friend and admirer of the Padishah. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, had publicly adopted the damnatory view of Abdul Hamid at the Guildhall. Baron Marschall was the most influential of the Ambassadors at Yildiz, and in accordance with the thoroughly sensible and practical cast of German ideas as to the functions of diplomacy, had used his position more actively and successfully than any Minister had done before to promote the business interest of his nationals in Turkey. If Baron Marschall ever writes his reminiscences the history of the Baghdad concession will form a curious chapter; but it has been seen that all the cards were in his hands. For many years the immobile Turk had never been so likely to go out of his way for any purpose in the world as when an opportunity presented itself to do the English Government a discourtesy or English influence a disservice; and it may almost be said that even a bribe worthy of the fabulous wealth of the detested island would not have induced Abdul Hamid to give to an Englishman what he could give to anyone else. The British Syndicate, represented by Herr Rechnitzer, avoided the shoal upon which the successful German scheme still remains aground, by offering to construct the line without any State guarantee. Under a conjunction of the political stars more favourable in our regard, this would infallibly have settled the matter, more especially as the kilometrical guarantees to which our rival eventually succeeded in gaining the nominal consent of the Porte are, as will be seen, exceptionally high. The day was carried by the strong support of the Kaiser, backed by the great ability and address of Dr. George von Siemens, a favourite of the Emperor's, who was thought of during the recent Prussian Ministerial crisis as a likely succesor to Dr. von Miquel. As director of the Deutsche Bank, Dr. Siemens succeeded in effecting an alliance with the powerful competition of the Banque Ottomane representing the French line from Smyrna. It was agreed that the estimated necessary capital of £17,500,000 should be raised in the proportion of 60 per cent. to the German and 40 per cent. to the French bondholders. The fusion was decisive, and it was announced on November 27th, 1899, that Dr. Siemens had obtained the provisional concession despite the final efforts of the Russian Ambassador. The bare chronology of the circumstances of the final ratification a few weeks later is pungent in itself. The German newspapers were full of intelligible and legitimate felicitations upon the great triumph of their national enterprise. The Kaiser had no sooner returned from Windsor than he received a telegram in which the Sultan expressed his personal wish to see the Baghdad Railway a fact as soon as possible. In the middle of December, Dr. Siemens returned to Constantinople. The 21st of the month the Deutsche Bank naturally consented, under all the circumstances, to advance at the request of the inimitable Turk 200,000 liras "for Ramazan requirements." The Porte responded very handsomely, and the Baghdad Railway Convention was finally signed on December 23rd in the following terms:—

"The Anatolia Railway Company undertakes to construct within a maximum period of eight years and to exploit a railway line of the regular gauge of 1·44 metres from Konia to Bassora, by way of Baghdad, on conditions and guarantees to be determine by common agreement between the Sublime Porte and the said Company. It is understood that the Company will immediately undertake the necessary surveys and, as soon as possible, submit to the Sublime Porte the draft conventions and estimates of rates. The question of guarantees will be discussed after the completion of the surveys, and upon the request of the Company, as well as the other conditions. The Imperial Government, upon its side, reserves the power of using, whenever it may desire to do so, its right of buying up the line from Konia to Baghdad and Bassora."

The Sultan's Irade was introduced by a handsome compliment to the German company, whose conduct of the existing Anatolian Railways was declared to have shown that they had the interest and prosperity of the country at heart and that to entrust them with the great work of the Baghdad Railway corresponded to the true interests of Turkey. An expedition for the technical and commercial exploration of the route had already left Constantinople in September, 1899, under the leadership of Consul-General Steinrich. The chief railway expert of the party was Herr Otto von Kapp, an engineer with an already high reputation upon both sides of the Bosphorus. By March of last year the plans were completed. Parts of the route were found to present unexpectedly serious difficulties. The Deutsche Bank found it advisable to stipulate for a State guarantee of no less than £1,200,000 a year, or nearly £1,000 per mile of railway. This is a sum which the impecunious Porte is utterly unable to raise without the consent of the Powers to an increase in the Customs Duties. This is now the one point remaining for solution, and as bringing the political bearings of the subject to a focus may be better dealt with upon a further page.

The definitive trace of the Baghdad line was published recently by Major Max Schlagintweit, of Munich—one of the more enthusiastic exponents of the political significance of the scheme—in the "Beitragen zur Kolonialpolitik und Kolonialwirthschaft," where it was given upon the authority of Herr von Kapp himself, the director of the enterprise. Even the route is inaccurate, therefore that appears in the dithyrambic, but all the more significant pages of Herr Siegmund Schneider,* who chants on high in astonishing rhetoric the features of the scheme which Dr. Siemens does not like discussed at all. The German Company in this matter of the track alone has experienced the maddening difficulties of bringing serious business with the Sublime Porte to rational conclusions within any tolerable time. The course of the line has had to be repeatedly altered, and has but recently been agreed upon. If the Porte could have had its way regardless of the difficulties of diplomacy and expense, the continuation would have been upon the lines of what was called the "Northern Variant" carried through Sivas and Diarbekir (with a branch to Erzeroum), and striking the actual route shown upon the map at Mosul. The reasons for this preference were purely strategic and, of course, from that point of view, were of obvious importance, as enabling the Turkish Army Corps to concentrate with comparative rapidity upon the quarter from which Russia must direct her next attack. The technical obstacles would have been of the most formidable character, but this alone would perhaps not have daunted the obstinacy of the Porte. In reply to the diplomatic success of Germany in securing the Baghdad concession, Russia, it will be remembered, by the Convention of April, 1900, compelled the Turkish Government to bind itself to entrust to Russian capitalists the construction of any future railways within the strategical zone of Northern Asia Minor. As Major Schlagintweit points out, what St. Petersburg has really secured is the right to prevent the approach of a Turkish railway from Angora to her Transcaucasian frontier. Russia's next step upon the contrary will be the construction of a line from Kars to Erzeroum. The Porte, therefore, found itself compelled to consent to some form of the Southern Variant.

The present terminus upon the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus is Haidar-Pasha, divided from Scutari by the forest of cypresses waving above the vast garden of the dead, which owes its existence to the craving of the Turks of Stambul to be ferried at last from the continent that is but the caravanserai of their race, and to be laid to rest in the sacred earth of eternal Asia. From hence the track runs straight away east to Ismid, the ancient Nicomedia, nestling at the head of its long gulf, and then turns southward to climb upwards with the valley of the Saccaria, the first line of defence of Constantinople upon this side. Upon the Phrygian plateau the train reaches Eskischehr, interesting on two accounts. From its neighbourhood comes most of the meerschaum for the pipe-bowls of the world, and it is the junction from which the line to Angora branches. Pursuing, however, what is now to be the trunk route, the railway reaches another important junction, Afiun-kara-hissar, the centre, as its name suggests, of the Anatolian opium cultivation. From hence the French coast line runs to Smyrna, while the last section of the present German railway bends off south-eastward along the edge of the salt desert to Konia, the old Iconium, now the city of the dancing dervishes—some of its buildings still standing from the time when it was the capital of the Seljuk Sultans, and was stormed by Barbarosa, that "furious Frank."

At this point the existing metals end, and the tracing of the Baghdad extension begins. It is designed, as will be seen, to bend over the barren plateau to Karaman, thence to Eregli, where the railway will open up the most important coal deposits in Anatolia proper. The route ascends the Taurus, and crosses the great mountain wall by the north of the Cilician Gates, the strange scream of the iron conqueror waking the echoes of the gorges, which have known from ages before Alexander to the time of Mehemet Ali a more wonderful ebb and flow of armies pressing to conquest, or fugitive from disaster, than any other place in the world. At Adana, upon the other side of the Taurus, an English railway runs to the sea at Mersina, but the Baghdad line will have its own connection with the Mediterranean by a short branch to the Gulf of Iskanderun. Rising from the rich valley opening to that gulf, the trace surmounts the Amanus Dagh and the Kurd Dagh, and descends again to Tell-Habesch, where another short branch-line will lead to Aleppo. Here travellers may one day be requested to change for Damascus, Jerusalem, and Mecca—perhaps also for Cairo and the Cape—if the Sultan's dreams and those of Mr. Rhodes should both be realized. Near the lonely mounds and fragments upon the site of the ancient Europus, the Euphrates, a broad and swift water, will be bridged. The old British idea of carrying the line down the valley of the Euphrates itself seems never to have been seriously entertained by the German engineers. The country would offer no commercial possibilities and the line would be exposed upon two sides to the attacks of the Beduin. From the bridge at Europus, therefore, the railway will take a long and easy run across Upper Mesopotamia, striking the Tigris at Mosul. The original intention was to carry the line further north to the left bank of that river, and to have the station for Mosul, therefore, on the other side of the stream and among the very ruins of Nineveh. A wide deviation towards the Persian frontier would have swept round from Nineveh to Baghdad itself. The intention has been finally abandoned, and the track is to keep the right bank of the Tigris to the City of Haroun-al-Raschid, far fallen from that splendour but still with 200,000 inhabitants, the most important centre of all these regions. German trade is still insignificant by comparison with British, £56,000 against £2,500,000 in imports, but it is hoped to change all that by the enterprise of the Deutsche Bank. At Beled, it should be noted, a very important branch running to Chanekin, on the Persian frontier, is to collect the great passenger traffic of the Shiite pilgrims flocking to the famous shrines of which Kerbela is the most sacred. The westward bend of the line from Bagdad must bridge the Euphrates to reach Kerbela. It will then turn by Nedjef towards Bassora, a long exposed route upon which the surveying parties have been seriously attacked by the Beduin quite during recent weeks. The sand-bar at the mouth of the Schatt-el-Arab, the united stream of the two rivers, prevents the access of ocean-going steamers to Bassora. The final stretch of the great line, therefore, will run south to strike the Persian Gulf at Eli Kuwet, the splendid harbour which would float all the fleets of Britain. The exact terminus is fixed to be at Kozima at the north point of the harbour, and it is suggested that there should be here a coaling-station for the German Navy. This may be the easier to arrange as, the nominal suzerainty of the Turk over the local Sheikhs is a dead letter. Kozima would be ten days from Berlin and three-and-a-half from Constantinople by the railway. It is four days' steaming from Bombay. The total length of the line from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf would be about 1,750 miles. The "clou" of the entire schemes in Herr Schneider's imagination is indicated by his pictorial anticipation of the "Abdul Hamid" bridge, whose steel spans, tiled cupolas, and gilt minarets can only be described as in the American-Arabic order of architecture. It is projected to cross the Bosphorus at the narrow point where Mandrocles the Samian laid the bridge of boats for Darius and his host.—

(*To be concluded.*)

---

* "Die Deutsche Baghdad-Bahn und die projectirte Uberbruckung des Bosporus in ihrer Bedeutung fur Weltwirthschaf und Weltverkehr." Wien und Leipzig: Leopold Weiss, 1900.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

This suggestion is made to meet the demand made by a very large number of the irregular troops, who expected to find employment in South Africa after the war, but whether it be practicable or no, the writer feels convinced, not only from his personal knowledge of colonists and colonies but from the history of the past ventures, that any scheme, however liberal, which interferes with the natural course by which a man becomes a successful colonist, either a farmer or a ranchman, is foredoomed to failure.

As for the towns and mines, as soon as the war is over there will be a rush to these, and it is to be feared that much trouble will arise unless this hasty immigration is checked.

South Africa must not be pushed into abnormal growth if she is to be healthy. Her development may be speedy, but cannot be accomplished in one coup, nor by such crude measures as those suggested of simply bribing men to stay in the country and buying them spades. Once the country is made liveable the farmers will come fast enough of their own accord, and the artificers and mechanics will find plenty of work. Thus communities, properly organised, will grow up, striking root in the soil. We want a different class of men to those who have hitherto flocked to South Africa, more especially to the newer regions. These, as has been said elsewhere, came to make money and went away as soon as possible. We must get men who will regard South Africa as their home, and to do this we must make it possible for them to live and bring up their children with the advantages of education, and some, at all events, of the amenities of Civilisation.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Plassy, Captain C. F. Preston, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next brings the following passengers:—

Andrews Capt and Mrs
Alexander Lieut
Brown Major and Mrs
Beadle Mr J
Brown Mrs M
Bonnaud Mr
Badcock Mr
Boudillon Hon
Boudillon Mrs
Clark Mr A M
Cummins Mrs
Claridge Mrs
Galtrey Mr
Gordon Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Howse Mr F W
Harrison Capt
Jenkins Mr
James Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Longmire Mr
Lambert Major E P
Lawrence Mr J C
Longston Capt
Latham Mr T
Middleton Mr L
Mabon Mr H J
Mallik Mr
Macdonald Major and Mrs C H
North Mrs
Payne Mr H A H
Palmer Mr T
Rea Major
Robinson Mr and Mrs
Richardson Mr C
Wapshare Col A
White Mr D
Wilson Mr C R
Wigram Lieut
Wodehouse Genl and Mrs
Whitney Mr F
Westmacott Genl Sir
Young Mr and Mrs J M

MR. DANE, Commissioner Northern Indian Salt Revenue, will shortly make a tour in Kumaon and Garhwal in connection with the question of the import of Tibetan salt into India. The competition locally of this salt with the Indian product is causing loss to the Government, as no duty is levied upon it.

THE question of the electric lighting of the city, as well as of the cantonment and roads of Peshawar will shortly be taken up and enquired into by officers of the Military Works Services who will have the assistance of the expert whom it is proposed to bring out to India in connection with these projects.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,500, for the investigation of the reef and proposed harbour at Pamban in connection with the Madura-Pamban Railway. The following are the chief points which must be determined:—(1) Whether the causeway across the Pamban reef should be a solid one, or be provided with openings as suggested by Sir George Bruce; (2) the exact location of the harbour; (3) whether the harbour jetty should be built solid or of framework.

WAR is being waged by the Municipal authorities of Lahore, under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner, against the locust larvæ which are massed in countless millions on the banks of the Ravi near Shahdera. At present the method adopted is to drive the insects on to large patches of straw soaked with kerosine oil, the locusts being then destroyed by fire. If this plan should fail to get rid of the pest, some other method will have to be adopted. It is hoped that the work of destruction will be completed before the insects take unto themselves wings and fly away. The havoc that would be wrought by these creatures, if allowed to develope, would certainly be appalling.

A SPECIAL effort is being made, under the auspices of His Excellency General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, District Grand Master of the Punjab, to raise sufficient money to provide the large bell in the proposed memorial peal in Lahore Cathedral, as a recognition of the link that has always existed between the Cathedral and the Masonic Fraternity. It may not be generally known that the foundation stone of the Cathedral was laid with Masonic honours, and that the Masons of the Punjab gave the pavement in the Chancel; while ever since the Cathedral was opened, District Grand Lodge has always been permitted to hold its annual service there on St. John the Evangelist's Day. A circular inviting contributions is being issued to all Lodges by the District Grand Secretary (Mr. W. Bull, Lahore), who will be glad to receive any sums that may be sent to him for transmission to the Chaplain of Lahore.

ACCORDING to advices from Basutoland great excitement prevails there owing to an outbreak of rinderpest. The Government first proposed to shoot all diseased cattle, but this order was countermanded, the prohibition of all communication with the Orange River Colony being substituted. The strongest measures have been taken to prevent the further spread of the disease.

THE NEW FRONTIER PROVINCE.

"ONE who runs and reads" writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—Sir, the last thing which I considered likely a few days ago was that I should take up my pen to plunge into the Frontier controversy. But there are some statements in the letter of your correspondent "Behind the Scenes" which are so astounding that I feel compelled to send you these few lines.

I am not concerned to defend Mr. Fanshawe's action in making the protest he has. But it is certainly refreshing in these days of sordid self interest to and a gentleman capable of making the sacrifices, which Mr. Fanshawe undoubtedly has for the sake of what may be considered a Quixotic idea of honour. But when your correspondent insinuates that Mr. Fanshawe intended to retire under any circumstances and only made this occasion a "convenient peg upon which to hang the execution of an intention already formed," he is hitting below the belt altogether. I am a friend of Mr. Fanshawe's of over 20 years' standing, and I happen to know that the insinuation made by "Backstairs" (No, I see it is "Behind the Scenes") is simply not true—and the insinuation has the appearance of a very mean attempt to discount the effect which disinterested self-sacrifice whether foolish or not, must always make upon the public mind.

Next as to the "assumptions" we are to make because "Behind the Scenes" knows them to be true. Your correspondent appears as the apologist of the Government of India who may well cry "Save me from my friends." In vulgar language, he has given the whole show away. Up to the present moment the excuse put forward for not again consulting the Punjab Government has been that the matter was chose jugee and nothing was to be gained by doing so. Now we are told that the exact opposite was the case. The matter was still *sub judice*. Some Punjab officers agreed with the Viceroy. The Secretary of State was in very doubtful mood and required much conviction. It was known that the Punjab Government did not agree with the Viceroy, therefore it was for the "public interest" that the Punjab Government should not be consulted, and that the Secretary of State's mind should not be unsettled by hearing what the Punjab Government had to say—lest he might in consequence disagree with the Government of India. "Ye gods and little fishes"! Take note, ye Lieutenant Governors of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal and Burma, and all ye Governors of Bombay and Madras and Chief Commissioners, "et hoc genus omne" that should any vital question arise concerning your Province and millions of its inhabitants in which your views are not likely to coincide with those of the Government of India, it will be for the "public interest" for the Government of India to endeavour to carry their point with the Secretary of State without consulting you. If some drastic change affecting the Army in India is to be carried out as to which some of the officers commanding districts may agree with the Government of India, but the Commander-in-Chief is known to take a different view, it will be for the good of the State to try and effect that change without consulting the Commander-in-Chief in India. These be curious principles!

Unfortunately, however, for "Behind the Scenes," the correspondence is in print.

The despatch from the Secretary of State dated 5th August 1898 gives a distinct mandate to the Government of India to arrange that the conduct of the external relations of the tribes on the frontier should be more directly under the control of the Government of India than heretofore, and this was in reply to a despatch of Lord Elgin which had been strongly in favour of leaving things as they were; which, again, was in reply to an earlier despatch of the Secretary of State urging the change. So far, therefore, from the Secretary of State having to be convinced, it was he who reiterated his orders that the Government of India must arrange to take over this task. And as a proof of how much in earnest he was the Secretary of State in advance agreed to sanction the cost! No stronger proof of finality could have been given than that. So much for "assumptions."

As to the last 'assumpsion,' of course everyone believes that in selecting Colonel Deane the Viceroy selected the man he thought most suited for the post. But the assumption of "Behind the Scenes" that his assumption will be held to settle the question is truly naive. The public will have their opinion as to the correctness of the Viceroy's view, and there are many who think the "better opinion" to lie the other way. I give no opinion of my own on any one of these points—Colonel Deane will in my humble opinion prove an excellent choice, whether under the circumstances the best which could have been made is a question which I am very glad did not lie with me to settle.

So much for the letter of "Behind the Scenes." As I have taken up my pen, I would wish to add a word or two more. The present state of affairs appears to me to be simply pitiable. I know the Punjab pretty well, and I do not exaggerate when I say that at least 90 per cent. of our members of the Commission consider that the Government of India were not merely justified in taking, but were bound in duty to take, the charge of the external relations of the country with the tribes of the North-West Frontier into their own hands, and they are astonished that there should have been any opposition. What, however, appears to me to be a matter requiring much more attention than it has received, is the effect on the settled districts turned over to the new Province, whose lot will be far less comfortable and satisfactory than it is now, a fact of which the inhabitants of those tracts are fully aware.

Surely it would have been possible to have left the Punjab just as it is, and to have appointed a set of officers simply to deal with external relations. The mistake in the proposal negatived by the Punjab Government was the suggestion that the same officers should be employed working under different masters. After all a new "buffer State," smaller and of less consideration, no doubt, is really being established between the Government of India and the frontier, and the same difficulties as heretofore will recur again, though, perhaps, in a less degree. The Agent should be free to attend simply to his political work. Is it too late even now to make this arrangement, which it appears to my humble judgment could still more fully meet the objects of His Excellency, and would tend at once to allay the very sore feeling which at present undoubtedly exists in this Province. My feeling and that of nine tenths of the Punjab officials is simply "The pity of it!"

NATURE AT HER BEST.

We love Nature! Our regard for her with her sweet and varying moods, is undying, and our love such that it is beyond the art of man to quench. The promise of Spring is one great message of Hope. The fragrant breath of Summer whispers Paradise; the mellow touch of Autumn's hand ripens recollection; and crisp, biting Winter brings merry, ringing laughter and rosy cheeks.

But of all, Summer is most dear.

It was in Summer that Tennyson found Rose, the gardener's daughter standing in a porch of roses. "Who had not heard of Rose, the gardener's daughter?" asks the poet.

Why did he not also find a gardener's wife, of rosy cheeks, whose buxom figure might tread with us down the ages as a picture of what a gardener's wife might be—not a woman "languid and weary" whose plaintive cry is that "every little duty is a trouble, and takes all the joy out of life."

Such women there are, even "gardener's" wives like, let us say, Mrs. Martha Herriott, whose very words we have written above. Who continues thus "Morning, noon, and night, my head was racked with pain; often for days together I scarcely got a moment's freedom from it. Sometimes, when the attacks were very severe, my left eyeball became quite shrunken and small, and my head would swell right across the top. The pain I suffered then was intense; I cannot properly describe it, but shall never forget it so long as I live. I consulted the doctor and tried all kinds of medicine recommended by my friends, but, until I commenced taking Mother Seigel's Syrup got no real benefit from anything.

A happy illustration is given us now of Nature quickly changing from decay to health, "for" continues Mrs. Herriott, whose address is 24, John Street London Road, Sheffield, "after taking it a short time I felt much better and the improvement continued until I was *free* from pain. Mother Seigel's Syrup completely cured me.

"When I am tired and worn out after a hard day's work, nothing so soon revives me as Seigel's Syrup. It seems to strengthen every part of the body and is, indeed a splendid tonic."

That was in the summer of 1900. And *now* Nature is herself again! Life is gladness indeed.

We love Nature as she *is* portrayed in the fields and flowers, but we ourselves who are part of Nature, must be imperfect health to be in harmony with the countless beauties around us.

The keynote of contentment is good digestion, and Seigel's Syrup awakens into life, by its nutritive and medicinal properties, those dormant digestive organs of the dyspeptic.

He or she can then say, "Nature is at her best."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE ingenuity of the swindler is amazing. A certain lady who found a difficulty in paying for her board and lodging, put the matter right by settling £3 a week, which she hadn't got, upon her landlady's four children. This method of settling debts reminds one of the old story of the lady who, on being informed by her bank that her account was over-drawn, wrote back to say that she was very sorry, and enclosed a cheque for the amount.

With the advent of Mdme. Melba, the opera season enters upon a new and highly popular phase, as testified by the crowded and brilliant appearance of Covent Garden last night. In about a fortnight Mdme. Calve is due, and the great French singer will in all probability be heard in "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," in "Carmen," and in Mr. de Lara's "Messaline." In the last-named work we shall also see Signor Tamagno, who next Wednesday will make his rentree in Verdi's "Otello."

The new volcano in the French Alps turns out to be a fraud. What really happened was this. A fall of rock brought down a shower of flints which, striking against one another, produced a shower of sparks. The dust made a very plausible imitation of smoke, and the villagers instantly jumped to the conclusion that it was a volcano. This reminds one of the old story of the man who, on seeing a "Cricket Extra's" placard, "Collapse of Hampshire," instantly wired to know if his house had suffered from the earthquake.

A startling story of equine sagacity comes from the provinces. A horse was standing in the shafts of a carriage just outside the local theatre. It had a weary look as of one that desired repose. Suddenly it brightened up, and before it could be stopped it made a dash for the box office. The reasons for this unexpected behaviour gave rise to much discussion, till at last one of the crowd, more observant than the others, pointed out that the legend "To the Stalls" was written in large letters over the box office window.

A touching story of bird life comes from Geneva. A gentleman swan fell in love with a lady swan, and for a time all went smoothly. After a while, however, the fickle fair one tired of her faithful admirer, transferred her affections to another and yet more beautiful bird. The jilted lover, broken-hearted, was observed shortly afterwards to commit suicide by beating his brains out against a wall. There is something in this romantic story that inevitably reminds one of the Tit Willow song in the "Mikado."

The extent to which Lord Stanley's assurances that the allegations of corruption in connection with the purchase of horses in Austria-Hungary satisfied the critics of the Government, may be judged from the fact that Sir Blundell Maple himself, who brought the allegations forward, voted with the Government against the reduction of the vote. The charges themselves caused a good deal of sensation among members generally, but it was universally felt that the inquiry into their truth or otherwise might quite safely be left to the Government.

Sarcastically referring to the proceeding as an astute one, Professor Laughton relates how in the beginning of April a captain on one of His Majesty's ships at Malta wrote a postcard giving an address at York, to "The Secretary, Navy Records Society, London." Stamped "insufficiently addressed," it was returned to Malta on April 23, but by that time the ship had left, and after "a check of rather more than a month," the card addressed to the original writer was sent back to England. It was in London on June 1, then it went to York, came back to London and reached Professor Laughton on the 4th of this month.

The wonderful power which the works of the poet Dante have exercised during the last six hundred years is in nowise on the wane; in fact, with the spread of education it is likely rather to grow. It is now announced that the Dante Society, a remarkably active body, proposes to form a Dante library, which shall be exclusively given over to the translation of the poet's works and to the writings of his commentators. Dante literature is constantly on the increase, and appeals to a very wide circle of readers. Such an institution should, therefore, be very welcome.

A distinguished journalist and politician is lost to the Colony of New South Wales by the death of Dr. Andrew Garran. Pronounced to be in consumption, he went to Adelaide just half a century ago and soon occupied himself with journalistic work. After Editing the "South Australian Register," he went to Sydney, and became chief of the "Morning Herald." In 1887, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and among other eminent services rendered to the Colony was his labour as President of the Royal Commission on Strikes, appointed after the great industrial trouble of 1890.

We observe that already a movement is being started in the United States for the nomination of Mr. M'Kinley for a third term as President of the Republic. Mr. Chaunce Depew, who favours the idea, very strongly ridicules the notion that it may end in "Cæsarism," because, he says, American Presidents are appointed so late in life that they have no time to attempt the role. But we know of nothing to prevent a young man from getting hold of power in the State, and, if he was ambitious, he would find the familiarisation of the people with the idea of a more or less permanent President an enormous assistance.

The Chairman of the committee acted very rightly in refusing to consider Mr. A. C. Morton's complaint concerning what he was pleased to call the waste of money at the Guildhall School of Music. Mr. Morton's suggestion that the sum of £382 spent on operatic rehearsals and performances was so much money frittered away was parsimonious and absurd. The Guildhall School of music is maintained with a view to fitting its students for a musical career. To leave this all-important branch untouched would be most unfair, for by means of these classes young composers learn how to write for the stage, librettists learn stage-craft, and vocal students learn how to act and sing before an audience.

It is rather amusing to read in the "Lancet" a strong criticism of the medical errors of the stage. There is considerable justification for the strong exception to the almost unvarying characteristics of the stage doctor. He always appears in a frock-coat, even on a summers day, in the country or in town at an hour when other men of his standing are in evening dress and he is distinguished by "a supernatural and most depressing solemnity and an inconceivable rapidity in the construction of prescriptions." Again Sydney Carton, in "The Only Way," overpowers Darnay by inhalation seven years before Davy first mooted the idea of anaesthetisation by inhalation.

The distinguished surgeon, Mr. Thomas Bond, whose tragic death shocked all London was only fifty-nine years of age, but had been in active practice for the last thirty-six years. He held almost every professional honour which a surgeon could hold; but perhaps the greatest tribute to his skill was afforded by the number of times he was employed by the Government in difficult investigations. It will be remembered that he gave evidence in the case of the murderer Lefroy, and that he made the autopsy on Miss Camp, the secret of whose mysterious murder has never yet been discovered. He leaves behind him a family of five children.

The Crystal Palace itself is a marvel of industry. From end to end is nearly three-quarters of a mile, the whole length under glass, and the iron framework which holds this vast structure together weighs not far short of ten thousand tons. The glass used in the Palace would have the biggest market place in England five times over; it would cover twenty-five acres and weigh five hundred tons. The enormous network of supports is a wonderful sight to see, yet so symmetrical is the builder's plan that a threepenny-bit dropped through the floor in any part of the Palace can be found underneath without much difficulty. In the great tunnel under the Palace, containing engines and boilers innumerable, are twenty miles of pipes.

An amusing story is told of Queen Wilhelmina when she was quite a little child. Her Majesty was not allowed to share dinner with the elder members of the Royal Household, but was permitted to make her appearance at dessert, and place herself beside some particular favourite. One day she sat by a courtly old general, and after eating some fruit the little girl turned and gazed up at him. Presently she exclaimed: "I wonder you're not afraid to sit next to me." Everbody in the room turned at the sound of her childish treble. "On the contrary, I am but too pleased and honoured to sit next to my future Queen," replied the old general. "But why should I be afraid!" Assuming a woebegone expression the little Queen replied: "Because all my dolls have the measles—they're all of them down with it."

The national collection of Lepidoptera located in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, has recently, says the "Entomologist," been greatly enriched by the addition thereto of the almost unique collection of butterflies from Europe, and Central and Eastern Asia, together with the collection of European moths, formed by the late Mr. John Henry Leech, of Hurdcott House, Salisbury. Arrangement, had been made during Mr. Leech's lifetime under which the Museum became possessed of his Eastern Asian moths, and now the same public institution has acquired the still more important accessions adverted to, through the munificence of his mother, Mrs. Leech, of Kensington Palace-gardens. Of Rhopalocera there are rather more than 18,00 specimens. This collection of Palæarctic butterflies is very rich in Chinese and Japanese species, and in local forms and aberrations of European species. The European Heterocera number about 23,000 specimens.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is a pity, writes the "Broad Arrow", that the speech of Lord Monkswell in bringing before the House of Lords his motion for the industrial training of the soldier with the colours, in order to qualify him for civil employment on discharge, was not more fully reported in the Press, for he put forward several points of interest and importance in a military point of view. As to his main argument, we have more than once expressed the opinion, which we believe to be the general one of regimental officers, that it is impossible to carry out Lord Monkswell's suggestions so as to be of any real practicable help to the soldier on discharge seeking employment in the skilled labour market. That market, generally crowded, would afford little hope of remunerative work to the discharged soldier who, enlisting probably as an agricultural labourer, had managed to pick up some smattering of a trade at odd hours in a regimental workshop. Our contention was, and is, that when the State has taken up the best years of a man's life in performing the duties of a soldier, it cannot honestly throw him as a waif or stray upon the civilian labour market, and bid him find remunerative employment there, because during his time with the colours he had now and then the stray chance of learning a bit of carpentering or some other trade. The advantage claimed for the short-service system was the doing away with the heavy burden of the old system in the shape of pensions; but the anticipated economy has been confronted with the difficulty which Lord Monkswell's well-meaning, but impracticable, scheme was put forward to do away with.

Promotion having been very rapid in the Army Service Corps, the War Office has decided to fill vacancies among the captains for the present by transfers from the Line. There ought to be any number of candidates for these appointments, as there is no denying that the prospects of the officers of the corps have been greatly improved by the very efficient manner in which both branches—Supply and Transport—have discharged their duties in South Africa. In no campaign of modern times have greater difficulties presented themselves, yet the officers of the Army Service Corps have overcome them all. In other respects our system may have failed, but so far as the Army Service Corps is concerned there is nothing but good said, any flaws in organisation which have made themselves evident having been of a very trivial character, which can be remedied without any disturbance of existing arrangements. This being the case the corps must gain considerably in prestige. The conditions under which the special appointments are to be made are these:—Candidates are required to be captains or lieutenants of six years' commissioned service who have passed for captain. Preference is to be given to officers who have served with the corps, or who have been employed as regimental transport officers in South Africa, and to unmarried officers. Officers selected will join at the bottom of the list of captains, and will all be given the same date in the Army Service Corps. They will be required to serve a satisfactory probation of one year before final transfer to that corps. Lieutenants with six years' service, selected for probation, will be given the temporary rank of captain, which will be confirmed on final transfer.

The manufacture of the armour now used for German battleships and cruisers is at present a monopoly of the two large firms of Krupp and Stumm. The price demanded for this armour appears to be very high, in fact it was described in the Rechstag as "exorbitant." Consequently the Imperial authorities have been considering whether the Government could not establish workshops and make the armour itself. After a prolonged investigation, however, the technical commission appointed to inquire into the matter has reported adversely to the proposal, on the ground of the great difficulty which would be experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of workmen possessing the necessary skill in this particular work. Some sensation has been caused by the fact which has leaked out, that the German firms have been supplying the American Navy with the same armour at a smaller price, and the Government hopes that, in future, it will be able to obtain it for the German fleet at the same cost.

The French manœuvres will this year again be of considerable importance, but the Mediterranean, instead of the Channel, will be the scene of the operations of the combined force, which will for the second time be under the direction of Vice-Admiral Gervais as "admiralissimo." Under the admiral's orders will be the Mediterranean squadron, augmented by the Brennus, Condor, and Lavoisier, the Northern squadron, the coast defence ships Bouvines and Amiral Trehouart and the collier Japon, as well as what are described as "offensive divisions," being the best boats of the mobile defences of Toulon, Corsica, Algeria and Biserta. In all there will be fifteen battleships and coast defence vessels, five armoured cruisers, seven protected cruisers, and twelve destroyers or seagoing torpedo boats, making, with the collier, a total of forty vessels, exclusive of the mobile defence contingents. This strength does not greatly differ from that assembled last year. On May 25, the vice-admirals commanding squadrons were placed under the direction of Admiral Gervais in regard to all that concerns the manœuvres. The operations will extend from June 28 to July 28, and will include independent and combined operations, and the squadrons will be at Toulon on the day of the national festival. The new tactics which are being experimented with for light divisions will be tried on a large scale, and it is expected that the extensive introduction of wireless telegraphy will greatly extend the scouting range of the cruisers. The students of the superior school of the Navy are to be afloat during the manœuvres, mostly in the Brennus, which will be commissioned specially. Admiral Gervais will have his flag in the Bouvet.

It is announced that the division of German battleships in East Asia, the Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm, the Brandenburg, the Weissenburg, and the Worth, with the cruiser Hela, have received orders to return home. An official announcement follows to the effect that, "in accordance with the recommendation of the Imperial Chancellor, the Emperor has not only given instructions for the return of the armour-clad squadron from China, but has also issued orders that preparations should be made for disbanding the German headquarters staff in East Asia and for reducing the strength of the East Asiatic expeditionary corps." This news was universally received with relief, and some journals described it as a welcome Whitsuntide gift from the Emperor to his people. Few Germans regarded the operations in Chi-li with pride or satisfaction.

M. Lockroy has been appointed reporter upon the French Naval Budget, and will thus be placed in a position which will enable him to criticise the actions of his successor in office, who has considerably modified his policy, and the result should be interesting. The estimates were recently laid before the Chamber, and are especially interesting in view of the great works undertaken under the special law for the increase of the fleet and the improvement of the ports and naval bases. The Budget voted for 1901 was 327,692,530 francs, a sum which was diminished to the extent of 27,191,779 francs, owing to the transfer of the naval troops to the Ministry of War. In round figures, 300,000,000 francs remained for naval purposes, and the new estimates present an increase of 12,815,553 francs.

It has been decided that the French submersible boat Narval shall make a forty-eight hour's trial without convoy, and depending entirely on her own means of locomotion, recharging upon the surface, by means of her own engines, the electric accumulators which are to be used when submerged. The weather proved unfavourable at the date announced, but the trial has not been abandoned. A new submersible, the Sirene, was launched at Cherburg last month. She differs in some respects from the Narval, and has a vertical triple expansion engine of 217 horse-power and water-tube boilers, which will enable her to steam on the surface at 10 or 12 knots, with a range of action of 500 miles. The great defect of the Narval is that she requires a period of twenty minutes for her plunge, but, owing to some new dispositions, the time has been abridged to some extent in the Sirene, and will be also in the Espadon, Triton and Silure. The submarine boat Algerien is reported to be a success, but the type is not altogether satisfactory, and, in the case of the Lutin and her sisters, the displacement is to be increased from 146 tons to 185 tons. The idea of building vedette submarines to be carried by battleships is being investigated, and there is some idea that the new Goubet might answer the purpose.

It was announced that on the occasion of the launch of the Italian battleship Regina Margherita, the new submarine boat Delfino, begun at Spezia in 1896, from the plans of the late Signor Pullino, would make trials before the King. The boat is cigar-shaped, 78ft. 9in. long, and with a diameter of 9ft. 6in. Her displacement with total immersion does not exceed 107 tons, and she is propelled entirely by electricity. There is a screw at the stern for propulsion, and two others are placed on the upper portion of the structure to facilitate movement in the vertical plane.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER).

MIDNIGHT ROBBERS ARMED WITH PISTOLS.

IMPERATOR VS. HARKHA VIRA AND NANJEE NATHU.

MR. F. X. DE SOUZA, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, convicted the two accused in March last of attempting to commit robbery, armed with a deadly weapon, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each. They thereupon appealed to the High Court.

In his finding the Sessions Judge said the accused had been committed to take their trial on the charge abovementioned, and accused No. 1 had been further charged with the offence of going armed with a pistol without a license. As the latter charge was virtually included in the first, the Sessions Judge said no separate finding on it was necessary. The points for determination were, did the accused, in company with two or three other persons, attempt to commit robbery on the high way on the 11th February last? Were they armed with a dangerous weapon, namely, pistols, and did they use the weapons in attempting to commit robbery? It was proved by the evidence of constable Ranajee Falajee and others that, while they were driving in a cart from Ranpur Dhandhuka about midnight, they were accosted within the limits of the village of Kinara by accused No. 1, who, emerging from behind the shelter of a hedge on the roadside, asked them for a light. There were three other persons skulking behind the hedge at the time. The suspicions of the complainant and his companions being aroused, the complainant challenged the thieves, whereupon the two accused fired at them with pistols without, however, hitting any of them. The complainant who was carrying his loaded rifle with him, thereupon returned the fire, hitting accused No. 2 on the shoulder, and the thieves then ran away, dragging their wounded comrade with them. The subsequent conduct of the complainant and his party in at once giving information to the chief constable of Dhandhuka, and setting on foot a prompt investigation, left no room for doubt as to the truth of their story of the attempted robbery, and the only question, said the Sessions Judge, was as to the complicity of the two accused in the crime. It appeared from the evidence that the foot prints of the robbers were traced to the village of Boria, that the two accused were then found absconding from the village, and that accused No. 1 was arrested on the 15th February, when he attempted to pass himself off under a false name. He was identified by the eye witnesses. No. 2 was arrested on the 1st March and identified on the 5th. The evidence shewed that the identifications were conducted under proper supervision and with every safeguard against fraud and collusion. The evidence derived corroboration as against No. 1 by the finding on his person of a pistol on his arrest. The medical evidence proved the existence on the right arm of No. 2, at the time of his arrest, of a recent gunshot wound, as to the cause of which he had been giving various and most conflicting accounts, showing that he was the person shot by the complainant's fire. The accused were found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN BENGAL.

WE have already published the recommendations of Mr. Hodson and Colonel G. F. Wilson, Public Works Secretariat, regarding the best way of providing an independent access to Calcutta from the North-West Provinces. These recommendations, in connection with the entrance of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into the Jherriah coalfields, are as follows:—

(a) That Mr. Weightman's scheme of lines be accepted as the best arrangement for providing a main line connection between the Gya-Katrasgarh and the Midnapur-Jherriah railways, for affording the Bengal-Nagpur Railway access to the Jherriah coalfield, and for giving to both the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur railways, equal facilities for dealing with the traffic and to the public the improved accommodation necessary for the development of the trade; (b) that the alternative alignment surveyed by the East Indian Railway through the centre of the coalfield be rejected as unsuitable for the purpose in view; (c) that if the East Indian Railway Administration consider that any better termination of the direct connecting line from Gya to Asansal (hitherto known as the Gya Katrasgarh or Grand Chord) than is afforded by the branch proposed by Mr. Weightman from mile 106 of his main line to the existing Jherriah branch at Katrasgarh is required, then such terminal connection of the Grand Chord should pass clear of the Jherriah coalfield on its north-east side, and the Agent of the East Indian Railway should submit detailed proposals for it in due course (d) that the colliery lines shown in Mr. Weightman's scheme should be taken in hand as funds are available in the following order:—

	Length Miles.	Cost exclusive of rolling stock. Rs.
(1) Katrasgarh to Khanoodih	7·80	4,098,52
(2) Jherriah to Dhanbaid	3·75	2,22,981
(3) Katrasgarh via Mulkeera to Mhoda	7·38	4,56,686
(4) Boojoodin to Parthadini	2·30	4,24,799
(5) „ „ Bhaga	5·96	3,40,000
(6) Bhowra siding	1·50	1,20,000
(7) Bhaga to Mulkeera junction	8·71	5,47,441
(8) Tasra siding	1·75	1,40,700
Total colliery line	39·15	27,49,959

(e) that items 1 and 2 of above list should be put in hand at once by the East Indian Railway; No. 1 on the alignment shown in Mr. Weightman's proposals, which it is understood, is practically identical with that proposed by the East Indian Railway, and No. 2 on that selected by themselves but regraded somewhat; and that these should both be considered as parts of the East Indian Railway system, but that item (1) should for the present not be carried further than five miles from Katrasgar station, so that it can hereafter be joined into the main line at Khancodih when this is built; (f) that item (3) should also be put in hand by the East Indian Railway as soon as possible on the alignment selected by Mr. Weightman; but under the distinct understanding that the Government of India reserve to themselves the right to declare the whole or any part thereof as part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system and to transfer the cost thereof to the capital account of that railway, should they see fit to do so at any future time; (g) that item (4) should be sanctioned at once as part of the Midnapur Jherriah project and carried out by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway "paripassu" therewith, but that any station necessary instead of the existing East Indian Railway station at Parthadihi shall, after construction by and at the cost of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway be made over to the East Indian Ralway to work (h) that items 5, 6 and 7 shall be put in hand when, but not till, the coal-owners which these sections will serve can show that they are necessary for the development of traffic sufficient to justify their cost, and that when constructed they shall be considered as extensions of the Midnapur-Jherriah Railway; (i) that item (8) shall be put in hand when the coal-owners concerned can show that it will develop traffic enough to justify its cost, and that it shall be considered part of the East Indian Railway system (j) that any station necessary at the junction between the Boojoodih Parthadihi link and the inner loop to Bhaga or branch to Bhaira shall belong to the Bengal Nagpur Railway, but that the junction leading to the Tasra siding shall belong to the East Indian Railway; (k) that the line from Gya to Hariharpur (mile 98) laid out by the East Indian railway, and that from thence to Boojoodih (mile 126) laid out by Mr. Weightman shall, after due scrutiny of the plans, and estimates be put in hand as soon as funds can be provided, and completed as soon after the opening of the Midnapur-Jherriah line as may prove practicable; and that the portion thereof south of Hariharpur or such other station as the East Indian Railway may select under (c) as the junction for Asansol, shall be constructed and worked by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the rest by the East Indian Railway.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	1	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	7	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	2	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	15
Total	7	11	100
Total plague deaths to date	96,329	80,493	
Same date last year	19	12	116

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

EXQUISITE IN FLAVOR.

Highly concentrated, perfect in solubility, hence the most nourishing and easily digested.

van Houten's Cocoa

is a perfect beverage, light and delicate, invigorating and sustaining. It is easy to make, and cheaper in use than any other.

Best & goes farthest.

LIPTONS TEAS,

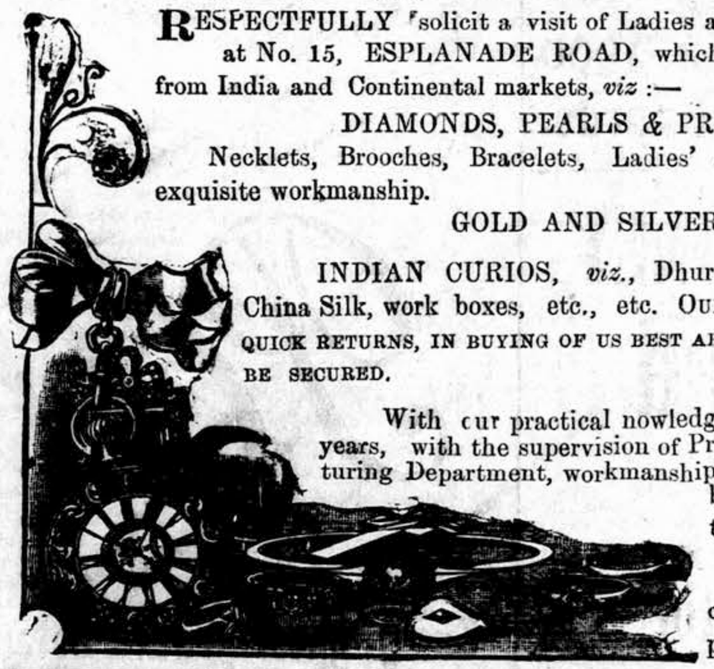
JAMS & TART-FRUITS
were awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the
PARIS EXHIBITION.

LIPTONS COFFEES
received the Grand Prix.

DRINK and ENJOY
LIPTONS TEAS & COFFEES

LIPTONS WHISKIES
THE BEST IN INDIA.

LIPTONS Goods are obtainable from all dealers
or from
D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.



MESSRS. AMULACK BROTHERS.

RESPECTFULLY solicit a visit of Ladies and Gentlemen to their Show Room at No. 15, ESPLANADE ROAD, which is furnished with the latest Stock from India and Continental markets, viz:—

DIAMONDS, PEARLS & PRECIOUS STONES.

Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Ladies' and Gents' Gem Rings, &c., of exquisite workmanship.

GOLD AND SILVER WARES.

INDIAN CURIOS, viz., Dhurries, Foolkaries, Embroidery work, China Silk, work boxes, etc., etc. OUR SYSTEM BEING SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS, IN BUYING OF US BEST ARTICLES OF THE LOWEST RATES CAN BE SECURED.

With our practical nowledge in our profession for the last 30 years, with the supervision of Professional Experts in the Manufacturing Department, workmanship of the most exquisite nature can be supplied to the entire satisfaction of our Customers.

N.B.—All orders will be executed with the utmost care and promp attention.

TO ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING
BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,
118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—'NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."

Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

The warning cough is the faithful sentinel. It tells of the approach of consumption, which has killed more people than war and pestilence combined. It tells of painful chests, sore lungs, weak throats, bronchitis, and pneumonia. Do not suffer another day. It's useless, for there's a prompt and safe cure. A cure for fresh colds and old colds, easy coughs and hard coughs—

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It often cures a fresh cold in a single night, and it masters chronic coughs and bronchitis in a short time. Consumption is certainly prevented, and cured, too, if taken in time.

If anybody tells you that consumption cannot be cured, they are certainly mistaken, for we have thousands of these cases reported to us, absolutely cured, and no mistake about it.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster placed directly over the tender, aching lung is a great aid to the Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

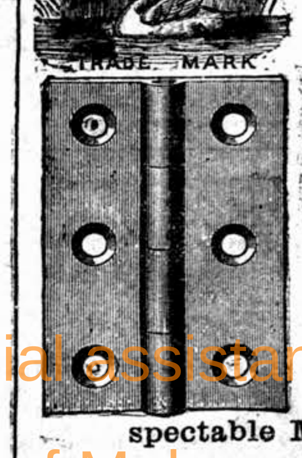
Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

"MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL is very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening food—MALTINE."

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

CHILDREN ESPECIALLY LIKE MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.

In ordering please mention The MALTINE MANUFACTURING Co. Ld. 24 & 25, HART St. BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.



GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Per 100, Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-8. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 4. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12.

Egyptian Cigarette Industry.

Extract from the Egyptiam Gazette.

We now pass to the countries to which the chief exports were shipped last year from Cairo. Germany heads the list by a long way with a total of 163,434 kilos, followed by England with 92,696, British possessions in the East with 33,903, Austria Hungary with 31,000, China and the Far East with 15,632, France with 12,648, the U. S. of America with nearly 9,000 kilos, and remaining countries of Europe with the balance of the total export trade of 385,045 kilogrames.—Egyptian Gazette.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON: AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

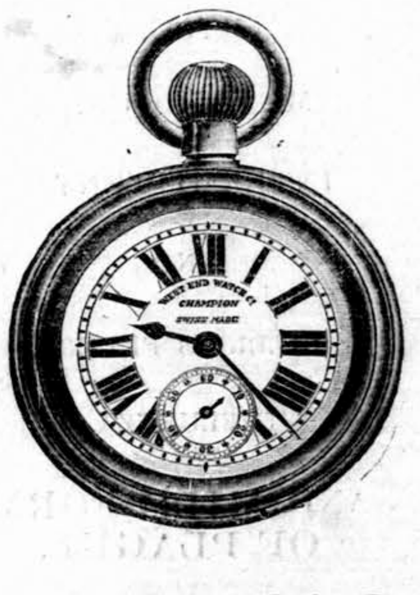
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Trade W Mark
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson
AGENT:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c. &c.,



WEST END "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.
MACHINE-MADE—KEYLESS—LEVER.
FOR ROUGH WEAR—HAVE NO EQUAL.

They are made in two sizes, as illustrated opposite and smaller.

They have a full jewelled lever movement and a real compensation balance.

They are very accurate time-keepers in any circumstance and climate.

They have strong nickel and sterling silver cases, close fitting and practically dust and damp proof.

They are sold under a three years warranty, but if treated with ordinary care and sent to us from time to time for oiling, they will go for much longer periods without any expense to the owner.

—PRICE:—

In Nickel Silver Case.		In Sterling Silver Case.
Rs. 24-0	Open face	Rs. 38-0
„ 26-8	Hunting	„ 42-0
„ 29-0	Half-Hunting	„ 45-0

In Oxydized Steel case Open Face Rs. 26-8.

The CHAMPION, Keyless Lever Watch, medium size Is a Campaign watch of superior quality, fitted with a palladium hairspring as used in the most expensive watches. Guaranteed for six years.

OPEN FACE, NICKEL SILVER, Rs. 32.
STERLING SILVER, Rs. 50.

The Imperial, Keyless Lever Watch, is the latest addition to our stock: it possesses all the good points of the Champion, while owing to the smaller dimensions of the movements, we have obtained a neater, thinner and lighter watch, which qualifications, will be, we believe, appreciated in many quarters.

OPEN FACE, Nickel Silver Case, Rs. 32. HUNTING Sterling Silver Case, Rs. 54.
„ Sterling Silver „ „ 50. HALF-HUNTING „ „ „ 57.

Above rates are Net Cash Prices or through V.P.P.

Illustrated Price List for watches, time-pieces, clocks, chains, etc., sent free by post.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
31, Hornby Road. 11, Dalhousie Square.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN DAIRY BUTTER.

THIS butter is prepared under Control of the Hungarian Government authorities by the Royal Hungarian Dairy Company, Budapest.

TRADE MARK

TRADE MARK

UNDENIABLE GUARANTEE
FOR ABSOLUTE PURITY.

This butter is equal to fresh country butter at home.

Note our protected Trade Marks.
Apply for Sample tins and terms to

MESSRS. HUGO SCHWER & CO.,
21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

[illegible] ערדת

THE NEW HIGH CLASS TOBACCO.

"ARDATH"

J. R. MACGREGOR, Esq., J.P., Lonend Cottage, Paisley, N.B., writes: "I have smoked tobacco for over forty years, but never have I smoked tobacco so seductively delicious as 'ARDATH.'"

HAS NO EQUAL. IN QUALITY OR AROMA.

THE IDEAL TOBACCO.

THE MOST LUXURIOUS FORM OF SMOKING.

ARDATH
THE HIGH CLASS SMOKING MIXTURE

WILL NOT AFFECT THE NERVES.

IS NOT ADULTERATED.

FREE FROM ALL SCENTED MATTER.

In Three Strengths—MILD, MEDIUM, & FULL.

PRICE per ½-lb. tin, **2Rs. 8As.**; per ¼ lb. tin, **1R. 6As.**
(Packed in air-tight tins, with patent tear-off cover.)

Sole Agent for Assam: THE ASSAM BANK & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., DIBRUGARH.
" " **Bombay:** ARMY & NAVY STORES.
" " **Burma:** MESSRS. WATSON & SON, RANGOON.

ΑΡΔΑΘ **Ardath**

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

EVERY GOOD NURSE USES AND RECOMMENDS THEM.

UNSURPASSED
UNEQUALLED
AND
MOST VALUABLE
FOR
MALARIOUS,
INTERMITTENT
AND
BILLIOUS FEVERS,
INFLUENZA,
AND MILD FORM OF PLAGUE.

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, specific for cholera and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere

at Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment. partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

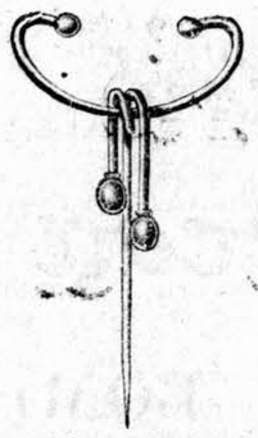
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

LATEST NOVELTY

THE "MAYFAIR" SCARF PIN

NEAT, TASTY, AND EFFECTIVE.

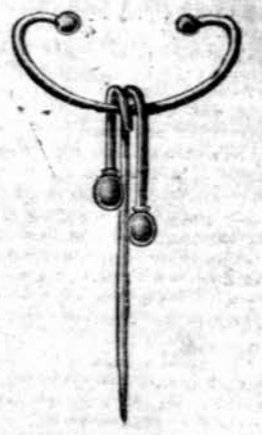


Plain Gold
Rs. 16.

Turquoise Set
Rs. 17.

Most simple arrangement for instantly fixing a scarf. No tying of knot necessary. Keeps tie firmly round neck. No tie-clip needed. Very graceful in wear.

Plain Gold
Rs. 15.



Pearl Set
Rs. 25.

Pearl Set
Rs. 20.

Plain Gold
Rs. 15.

Pearl Set Rs. 23.

Plain Gold
Rs. 19.

Gem Set From
Rs. 30.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Paris Exhibition, 1900 British Awards.

The ONLY Grand Prix for Toilet Soap

The Highest Award for Toilet Soap at the Paris Exhibition, in 1889, was a Gold Medal, and the only one awarded *solely* for Toilet Soap was gained by

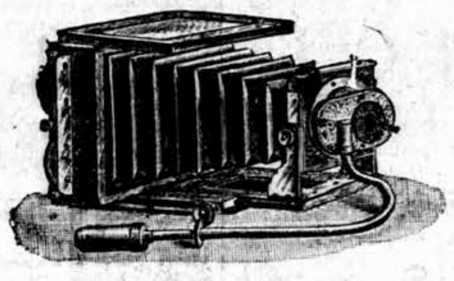
Pears

Again, at the 1900 Exhibition at Paris, **The Highest Award obtainable for anything** is the GRAND PRIX, and that also has been awarded to Messrs. Pears, and is the *only one* allotted in Great Britain for Toilet Soap.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
KODAK & other
Hand and Stand
CAMERAS, LENSES,
&c., &c.



EVERY REQUISITE of the Practical Photographer, Professional and AMATEUR

D. M. DUKLE & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Of all Chemists.

'Lanoline'

Darting Brand.

This Darting appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules —superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN' Pharm, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG

BEST BOXES IN INDIA.

By Special Appointment to Their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief in India and Bombay.

Guaranteed for Superior Quality
(BRONZE MEDAL)
Highest Award Paris Exhibition 1900.

A. P. 3.—THE PATENT AIR-TIGHT ICE BOX.

This is the latest invention, most useful pattern for securing ice. Made of best tinned steel and zinc sheet. Quite air-tight. The box is divided into two parts, the upper for ice and lower for soda and whisky bottles. Ice melts in a very small quantity. Japanned, best brilliant grained oak outside.

Sizes—25 by 14 by 20 in. for 24 bottles... Rs. 30
" —10¼ by 14 by 16½ in. for 12 " ... " 18
" —18½ by 12 by 13¼ in. for 6 " ... " 16
" —14¼ by 12 by 12¼ in. for 4 " ... " 13
" —13½ by 9 by 10½ in. for 2 " ... " 9

Terms—Cash with order or V.-P P.

CAUTION.—As a firm has been lately started with names similar to ours in this station, our Constituents and Purchasers are requested to write our address distinctly on all correspondence to avoid misdelivery.

New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

ALLIBHOY VALLIJEE & SONS.
Despatch-box Manufacturers, Mooltan Cantonment.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

EPPS'S COCOA

Made from finest selected Cocoa with natural flavour intact.

DISTINGUISHED EVERYWHERE FOR ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY, DELICACY OF FLAVOUR AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE PROPERTIES. OUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT. IN QUARTER-POUND TINS ONLY.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30 Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.